

# THE CRITIC.

VOL. XXIII.—No. 574.

JULY 6, 1861.

Price 6d.; stamped 7d.

**CRYSTAL PALACE ART UNION** closes this month.—The Subscription is One Guinea for each chance in the prize distribution, in addition to the choice of a copyright work of art, and may be paid to the undersigned, to the Agents in London and throughout the country, at the Railway Book-stalls of Messrs. W. H. Smith and Sons, at the Stands in the Crystal Palace, and No. 2, Exeter Hall.

Prospectus, with wood engravings of some of the principal objects, sent on application to **L. WILKINSON**, Secretary.

Art Union Office, Crystal Palace.

\* As the lists close this month, subscriptions should be paid at once to secure early copies of the works.

**IF MISS FANNY ALDERSON**, who was (about the year 1856) a governess in a clergymen's family, somewhere near Barnsley, in Yorkshire, and afterwards resided at Everton, near Liverpool, will apply to **Mrs. WOOLLEY**, 31, Bloomsbury-street, Oxford-street, London, she may HEAR of SOMETHING to her ADVANTAGE.

**ROYAL DRAMATIC COLLEGE FANCY FAIR**, to be held at the Crystal Palace on Saturday, July 20th, 1861.—CONTRIBUTIONS for the same are earnestly solicited, and will be gratefully received at the chambers, 15, Bedford-street, W.C.

By order of the Council, **J. W. ANSON**, Sec.

**THE ARCHITECTURAL MUSEUM, SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM, W.**

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**A. J. B. BERESFORD-HOPE**, President. **GEORGE GILBERT SCOTT**, Treasurer. **JOSEPH CLARKE**, Hon. Sec.

**THE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY in IRELAND.**

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN, that on MONDAY, the 15th day of July next, the Senate will proceed to elect EXAMINERS in the following Subjects, and at the salaries stated, to hold such Examinations during the ensuing year as are now, or may be hereafter appointed by the Senate. The Examinations will BEGIN on the 24th SEPTEMBER NEXT. Salaries commence from the next Quarter-day after Election:

	Salaries.
Natural Philosophy	£100
Chemistry	100
Zoology and Botany	75
Geology, &c.	50
Jurisprudence and Political Economy	40
Law	40
Agriculture	50
Medicine	100
Surgery	100
Materia Medica, Pharmacy, and Medical Jurisprudence	100
Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children	75

Applications to be made by letter addressed to me, on or before the 5th day of July next. Applications received after that day will not be considered. By order,

**G. JOHNSTONE STONEY**, M.A., F.R.S., Queen's University, Dublin Castle, Secretary. June 26, 1861.

**DISPENSARY for DISEASES of the SKIN**, 21a, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square. For the cure of Scrofula and other Eruptions, Ringworm, Baldness, Ulcers, &c.

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**WILLIAM J. VIAN**, Secretary.

44 Cornhill, E.C., January 1861.

**THE TIMES**, Post, or **Globe** POSTED the evening of publication, at 2s. a quarter. **Herald** or **Chronicle**, 2s.; **Daily News** or **Evening Herald**, 1s.; **The Times**, second edition, 3s. ditto, second day, 1s. 6d. Answers required and orders prepaid.

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Address "X. X.", Messrs. Street Brothers, 11, Serle-street, Lincoln's-inn, London.

## THE ARTS.

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**MR. COBDEN PROPOSING** to the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER and Lord PALMERSTON to ARRANGE TREATY of COMMERCE with FRANCE, in Mr. BARKE'S last Great PICTURE on VIEW at Mr. Robert Croft's Gallery, 28, Old Bond-street, London.

**LAZARUS, COME FORTH!** By DOWLING. This Work, pronounced by the first critics to be the finest Script Picture of the age, is now on VIEW at BETHEMANN'S, 28, Oxford-street, W. Admission 1s. Friday and Saturday 1s.

**HOLMAN HUNT'S GREAT PICTURE.**—The EXHIBITION of HOLMAN HUNT's celebrated PICTURE of "THE FINDING OF THE SAVIOUR IN THE TEMPLE," begun in Jerusalem in 1854, and completed in 1860, is NOW OPEN to the Public, at the GERMAN GALLERY, 188, New Bond-street, from Twelve to Six.

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For Prospects, and List of Works on Sale, apply to the Assistant Secretary.

JOHN NORTON, Hon. Sec.

**TO be DISPOSED OF, a SERIES of PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS of the RUINS of PERSEPOLIS, and other places in Persia, just received.**

For address apply to "Y. Z." (No. 574), CRITIC Office, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, London, W.C.

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## MUSIC.

**GRAND MATINÉE MUSICALE**, at the BIJOU THEATRE, on Tuesday, July 9, at Three o'clock precisely. The programme will include Mr. Frederic Clay's operetta, "Out of Sight," with an entirely new cast.

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The valuable Cabinet of Engravings of the Rev. Dr. Wellesley. Part the Third.

**MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEBY** and **JOHN WILKINSON**, Auctioneers of Literary Property and Works illustrative of the Fine Arts, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13 (late 9), Wellington-street, Strand, W.C., on Tuesday, July 9, at 10 a.m. precisely, the choice and valuable Collection of ENGRAVINGS, including a series of Etchings by the Rev. H. Wellesley, D.D., Principal of New Inn Hall, Oxford, Part the Third, consisting of a splendid series of Etchings by the great Italian Masters, Baroccio, Brizio, Parmigiano, Melodilla, Guido, the Caracci, &c.—nearly all the works of Fontainebleau and Spagnoletti in the finest state—the works of the Fontainebleau school—and a variety of undescribed and rare specimens selected from the Sykes, Ford, Wilson, and other cabinets.

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## THE PAPER

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NEWSPAPER

THE  
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## APPOINTMENTS OFFERED.

FULL particulars of the following Appointments Offered are entered on the *Gratuitous Educational Registry*. This Registry may be inspected, or further particulars will be supplied to applicants by letter, without payment of any fee. Address the *GRATUITOUS EDUCATIONAL REGISTRY*, *Critic Office*, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C. Notice.—Applicants by letter should quote the number of the "Box" in each case, to facilitate reference; and also inclose two stamps for the reply.

**E**NGLISH MASTER in a classical preparatory school. Salary from 30*l.* to 40*l.* and board. A good moral character the first consideration. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3932, 10, Wellington-street, W.C.

**F**RENCH TEACHER in a Lancashire classical and commercial school. Required a young man, one able to teach drawing would be preferred. Salary between 20*l.* and 40*l.* with board and lodgings. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3934, 10, Wellington-street, W.C.

**M**ASTER in a private school near Exeter. Must be able to teach writing well, also arithmetic, and the usual routine of English. He will have to share the out-of-school duties with another master. Applicants to send specimens of penmanship, and state what stipend required. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3936, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**M**ATHEMATICAL MASTER, a Cambridge B.A., for a classical preparatory school. Stipend from 100*l.* to 150*l.* without board. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3938, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**P**RIVATE TUTOR and COMPANION to the two sons of a clergyman, in the South-west of England; both of them are under 12 years of age. Required a young man of cheerful disposition, and competent to educate by example and conversation, as much as by close study. One who knows something of music will be preferred. Stipend from 35*l.* to 40*l.* An interview is indispensable, for which purpose advertiser will visit London between the 8th and 13th of July. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3940, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**E**NGLISH ASSISTANT in a clergyman's school, where the number of pupils is limited. Locality, Nottinghamshire. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3942, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**S**SECOND MASTER of a Somerseshire grammar-school, to teach English classics and mathematics. Salary 100*l.* Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3944, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**A**SISTANT MASTER in a Hampshire school, to teach junior classics, good mathematics, and if possible, German. The son of a clergyman or a young graduate would be preferred. Salary from 30*l.* to 40*l.* Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3946, 10, Wellington-street, W.C.

**A**SISTANT MASTER in a Somerseshire college, to teach English and junior classics. Salary 50*l.* Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3948, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**S**UPERINTENDANT and GOVERNESS in a college, in the western suburbs of London. Required, a middle-aged lady, of commanding appearance. Must be able to prepare ladies in French, German, and English for masters. Daily attendance from 10 to 3 o'clock. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3950, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**G**OVERNESS in a tradesman's family. Required, a well-educated lady, not under 23 years of age, to instruct four little girls under 11, in a sound English education, with music. She will be required to take the management of her pupils and their wardrobe. None need apply who have not filled a similar situation. Applicants to state salary, &c., and to give a good reference. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3952, 10, Wellington-street, W.C.

**G**OVERNESS-HOUSEKEEPER.—Wanted a lady of middle age to superintend the household of a widowed clergyman, and to instruct four children of tender years. Cheerfulness, patience, religious principle, and fondness for teaching will be more considered than high acquirements. Applicants to give full particulars. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3954, 10, Wellington-street, W.C.

**G**OVERNESS to two little girls, ages 8 and 7. Must be fully competent to teach music and the usual branches of an English education. Applicants to state particulars. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3956, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**S**UPERIOR NURSERY GOVERNESS in a clergyman's family in the country, to take charge of two little girls. Experience in education and a knowledge of music are requisite. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3958, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**N**URSERY GOVERNESS in a tradesman's family. Required a young lady to take the entire charge of three children, and instruct them in English and music. Applicants to state age and salary, and to give references. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3960, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**N**URSERY GOVERNESS in a farmhouse, to instruct four little boys in thorough English, French, and drawing, and to take the entire charge of them and their wardrobe. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3962, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**A**PPOINTMENTS WANTED. Full particulars of the following Appointments Wanted are entered on the *Gratuitous Educational Registry*. This Registry may be inspected, or further particulars will be supplied to applicants by letter, without payment of any fee. Address the *GRATUITOUS EDUCATIONAL REGISTRY*, *Critic Office*, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C. Notice.—Applicants by letter should quote the number of the "Box" in each case, to facilitate reference; and also inclose two stamps for reply.

**A**S CLASSICAL MASTER in a school or a family, by a graduate of King's College, Aberdeen; 23 years of age; has had three years' experience in tuition. Salary, if resident, 70*l.* Good references can be given. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3968, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**A**S CLASSICAL and MATHEMATICAL MASTER (classics with English literature preferred), by an undergraduate of the London University; age 27; has had ten years' experience in tuition, seven and a half spent in public schools, and held the appointment of second master in one and senior classical master in another. Salary not under 100*l.* Resident. A copy of testimonials can be seen at the *Critic Office*. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3971, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**A**S ENGLISH, MATHEMATICAL, and DRAWING MASTER; age 22. Has had twelve years' experience; is patient, and a good disciplinarian. Can teach English generally, writing, arithmetic, algebra, Euclid, drawing, painting in water-colours, and book-keeping; possesses a good knowledge of French, drilling, trigonometry, field measuring, and fortifications. Salary 50*l.* to 70*l.* Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3973, 10, Wellington-street, W.C.

**A**S MASTER in a school, or TUTOR in a family; age 19. Teaches English thoroughly, the rudiments of Latin and Grecian, junior French, Euclid, model drawing, navigation, &c. Is the son of a benevolent clergyman, deceased; has had fifteen months' experience in tuition; possesses excellent testimonials, and can give good references. Salary required 35*l.* Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3975, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**A**S MATHEMATICAL MASTER (with or without a Title), by a B.A. of Cambridge, senior optime, and late scholar of his college. Good testimonials and references. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3977, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**A**S NON-RESIDENT MASTER, a Grammar school preferred. Is an undergraduate of London University, had five years' experience in tuition, and teaches mathematics (high), classics, and French. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3979, 10, Wellington-street, W.C.

**A**S NON-RESIDENT MASTER, (an endowed school preferred), or as PRIVATE TUTOR by a B.A. of Cambridge (1849); 34 years of age, and married. Teaches high classics, mathematics to differential calculus, English (all branches), logic, political economy, international law, French (thoroughly), and elementary German and Spanish. Is a first-rate disciplinarian, has had considerable experience in tuition, and can give good references. Salary, in a private school or family, from 200*l.* to 300*l.* in endowed school 150*l.* with liberty to take boarders. Printed testimonials from the *Critic Office*. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3981, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**A**S NON-RESIDENT MASTER in a school in London, or the immediate neighbourhood, by a member of the University of Edinburgh. Is 35 years of age, has been for seven years master in a Lancashire endowed school, and accustomed to teach classics, mathematics, algebra, French, arithmetic (the highest branches), history, geography, grammar, and composition. Salary desired 150*l.* First-class testimonials and references. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3983, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**A**S ORGANIST, CHOIR MASTER, and MUSICAL PROFESSOR in a college, or in a ladies' or gentlemen's school; teaches piano, organ, singing, and thorough bass, and can give elementary instruction on the concertina, violin, flute, and cornet. Three years in present appointment, first-class testimonials; age 31. Locality immaterial. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3985, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**A**S PRIVATE TUTOR at his own residence, in the neighbourhood of Fitzroy-square, or, if preferred, at the pupil's home. Advertiser is twenty-two years of age, and was educated at Durham School. He has passed successfully the first examination for the Indian Civil Service, subjects, classics, mathematics, French, and English. Has had nearly three years' experience in tuition. Will be in town until the middle of August. Terms, one hour per day, one guinea per week; two hours, two guineas. Can give references. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3987, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**A**S PRIVATE TUTOR, or as ASSISTANT MASTER in a classical school (Dissenters preferred). Advertiser is in his nineteenth year, was educated at a grammar-school, and has had a year's experience in tuition. Can teach Latin, French, mathematics, &c. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3989, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**A**S TUTOR, either travelling or resident; a temporary engagement for the vacation would be preferred. Advertiser holds a scholarship of his college, and is competent to teach the higher classics. French has passed many years on the Continent. History, elementary German, Italian, and mathematics; can also prepare for Hebrew and theology. Expectations moderate. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3991, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**A**S VISITING MASTER to teach drawing, writing, and arithmetic, in ladies' or gentlemen's schools, or in private families. Is 31 years of age, a member of the Royal College of Preceptors, and has had twelve years' experience in tuition. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3993, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**A**S SECOND MASTER in a school; age 24. Teaches arithmetic, junior classics, elements of algebra, and the usual branches of an English education. Was three and a half years' second master in a Surrey foundation grammar-school, and for some time previous, a practical surveyor under Government. Salary 90*l.* a year, without residence. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3995, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**A**S ASSISTANT MASTER in a school or college. Is twenty-five years of age; has had six years' experience in tuition, and teaches classics, moderate mathematics, and English generally. Salary from 70*l.* to 90*l.* Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3997, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**A**S ASSISTANT in a school, or TUTOR in a family, by a member of the College of Preceptors. He possesses considerable experience in tuition, and is fully competent to teach Greek and Latin, history, and geography, English generally, French (acquired during a residence in France), and Euclid. Terms moderate. Satisfactory references can be given. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 3999, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

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## THE CRITIC.

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

IN ANOTHER PART OF OUR COLUMNS will be found a report of the meeting of the Ethnological Society, at which Captain BURTON, the celebrated African explorer, read his "Notes on M. du CHAILLU's Explorations in Equatorial Africa." Although Captain BURTON has not visited the precise country explored by M. du CHAILLU his testimony is important, because it establishes certain points of similarity between the habits and customs of the people and tribes of the interior; and it is not to be denied that the expression of entire belief in M. du CHAILLU's trustworthiness by such an experienced African explorer as Captain BURTON, is of itself an important item in arriving at a decision in this case. The results of the meeting, and of the discussion which ensued, were (with the exception of the unhappy incident which followed its termination) highly satisfactory to M. du CHAILLU and his friends; and this renders it all the more lamentable that the fiery and impetuous nature of M. du CHAILLU—smarting under the aspersions of an assailant who began his attack by stating that he had never read his book—should have so far got the better of him as to betray him into an act repugnant to every principle of good taste. Although this highly improper act has really nothing whatever to do with the merits of the case, and is a matter to be dealt with by the police magistrate rather than the literary censor, we cannot avoid some allusion to it, because it is probable that it will be used by the opponents of M. du CHAILLU to his prejudice. While we do not seek for one moment to defend this hasty and inconsiderate act, we would urge that, in common fairness, something must be allowed for the very peculiar circumstances of the case. Here was a very warm-tempered energetic man, who has passed many years of his life in the wilds of Africa, in the torrid regions of the equator, engaged in the most daring and desperate adventures, fighting for his life with the most terrible of the brute creation; living among savages, and controlling them by the power of his will. This man comes here, and publishes what he intends to be a faithful narrative of his adventures. Critics spring up thickly around him, and, after pointing out discrepancies and inaccuracies, broadly hint, if they do not openly state, that they believe him to be an impostor and a cheat. In vain it is pointed out to these assailants that their objections do not reach the root of the matter, that if the supposed scientific mistakes and inaccuracies were ten times more numerous than they are alleged to be, there still remains evidence which seems absolutely incontrovertible that M. du CHAILLU is what he represents himself to be, and that he has visited the countries which he claims to have explored. This view of his position is accepted by most of the leading scientific men of the time: OWEN MURCHISON, HUXLEY, GOULD, SCLATER, and (with one solitary exception) every journal whose opinion is entitled to respect on the literary and scientific merits of any question, has adopted it. At this very meeting, corroborative evidence of the most conclusive description is furnished in an unexpected manner. Mr. SIMMONDS, the editor of the *Technologist*, a gentleman well known for his own contributions to scientific literature, produces letters which he received from his brother-in-law, who is resident at the Gaboon, as far back as 1858, and in these letters warm and honourable mention is made of M. du CHAILLU as a great and successful explorer, who had penetrated into parts of Africa where no white man had preceded him, and had killed the gorilla in his native haunts, as no white man had ever done before. Surely these letters, coming from the very place whence M. du CHAILLU started for his explorations, and to which he from time to time returned—private letters, too, written in the confidence of relationship, and for no purpose of publication—written long before it could have been suspected that M. du CHAILLU could ever need defence or corroboration—afford most important testimony in his favour. And then comes Mr. MALONE, who began by saying that he had not even read M. du CHAILLU's book, and that his only knowledge of it was derived from what he has seen in the reviews; and upon this slender knowledge, after asking a ridiculous question about a harp, which was satisfactorily disposed of by Captain BURTON, he dared to say that he believed the book which he had never read to be a fabrication, and that Captain BURTON's corroborative testimony, instead of proving anything in M. du CHAILLU's favour, only served to beget a suspicion that M. du CHAILLU and "his compilers" had got hold of Captain BURTON's works, and, by adopting his account of the eastern part of the continent, had pressed it into their service by parodying it for the Western tribes. As we have already intimated, we can by no means approve of the course which M. du CHAILLU adopted; but we must say that those can know little of human nature who could expect a man of such a temperament, disposition, and habits to sit tamely under such a monstrous and absolutely foundationless imputation.

In connection with this controversy we have to make a personal explanation. In the CRITIC (p. 722) whilst commenting upon Dr. GRAY's treatment of M. du CHAILLU, we wrote as follows: "If there be any doubt on the subject (alluding to Dr. GRAY's mode of treating those with whom he does not happen to agree) we refer the inquirer to the officials of the French Museum, of whom Dr. GRAY spoke so evilly, that Dr. MILNE-EDWARDS and a committee of savans appointed to investigate the matter reported of his words that they were base-

less." This sentence was founded upon the information of a scientific gentleman of reputation, who narrated to its writer, with a circumstantial minuteness which left no room for doubt, the so-called "facts" of an inquiry in which Dr. GRAY was concerned. The results of that inquiry (although they affected the characters of several public officials in France) were said to have never been published, and, as far as we can ascertain, they never were published. We never doubted for a moment the story which was imparted to us, for it did not appear possible that such a story could be invented, when all the persons concerned in it were yet alive, and would be certain to contradict it if untrue. When, however, in a letter to a contemporary, Dr. GRAY professed himself unable to understand the allusion at p. 722, the writer of the article immediately proceeded to investigate the matter thoroughly. He interrogated his informant, who still adhered to the original statement, and he wrote to Dr. MILNE-EDWARDS, and to another eminent savan whose name had been mentioned to him in connection with the transaction, requesting those gentlemen to be kind enough to furnish any information upon the matter which it was in their power to bestow. The letters were posted to Paris on the 21st June, and on the 25th came the following reply from Dr. MILNE-EDWARDS.

Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, ce 24 juin, 1861.

MONSIEUR,—En réponse à votre lettre du 21 courant, je m'empresse de vous dire que les relations existantes entre les administrateurs du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle de Paris et M. le Dr. Gray du British Museum ont toujours été des plus satisfaisantes, et que la commission à laquelle vous faites probablement allusion a été instituée en 1849, pour examiner des imputations calomnieuses produites, non pas à Londres, mais à Paris, par une personne malveillante ou malinformée, qui n'appartenait à aucun établissement scientifique. On prétendait qu'un de nos employés avait dérobé à notre musée certains objets, et les avait vendus soit à l'administration du British Museum, soit à des naturalistes de Bruxelles et de Turin. J'ai provoqué immédiatement une enquête à ce sujet, et j'ai prié M. Gray, l'un des conservateurs du British Museum, de vouloir bien me donner tous les renseignements nécessaires pour arriver à la connaissance de la vérité sur cette imputation grave. Le 4 décembre 1849 M. Gray a répondu à ma demande avec la plus grande obligeance, et c'est en partie à l'aide des documents obtenus ainsi que j'ai pu établir, de la manière la plus évidente, l'innocence de l'employé dont la probité avait été mise en doute. Dans la circonstance en question je n'ai donc eu que des remerciements à faire à M. Gray, et je crois devoir ajouter que dans toutes les occasions où je me suis trouvée en relation soit avec ce naturaliste distingué, soit avec les autres officiers du British Museum, j'ai éprouvé les mêmes sentiments. J'ai toujours vu ces savants désireux de rendre les collections confiées à leur garde le plus utile possible aux progrès de la science, et disposés à accueillir avec bienveillance les personnes qui avaient des études à y faire.

J'ignore l'usage que vous désirez faire de ces renseignements, mais dans l'intérêt de la vérité je n'ai pas hésité à vous les donner.

J'ai l'honneur d'être, Monsieur, votre très obéiss. serviteur,

MILNE-EDWARDS,

Professeur-Administrateur au Muséum d'His. Nat. de Paris.

A. M. —

From the other *savan* applied to, no answer has yet been received; but in the expectation of such an answer, and to render the retraction as complete as possible, we determined to wait another week before printing Dr. MILNE-EDWARDS's reply. It seems, however, that the learned and venerable professor has thought fit to send a copy of that reply to a friend in London, and that that friend has transmitted it to a contemporary for publication—a very unnecessary proceeding as it appears to us, but one of which we have neither the right nor the desire to complain. With regard to the part we have taken in the matter we have a plain duty to perform, which is to express our regret at having been deceived by an erroneous statement into a misrepresentation of the conduct of Dr. GRAY. At the same time it is satisfactory that the correspondence has elicited from the eminent presiding Professor of the Museum of Natural History of Paris such a handsome testimonial to the conduct of Dr. GRAY in the business alluded to, and to the general loyalty and efficiency of all the officers of our British Museum. How the gentleman who misinformed us fell into such an error we cannot understand, unless he hastily adopted as truthful a hearsay *ex parte* statement. Those who make communications which involve questions of personal honour, cannot be too particular in what they state, especially when they are making them to those whom they know to be public writers. To be thus misled is one of the misfortunes incident to journalism, from which no journalist can absolutely protect himself. Nothing remains for us but to reiterate our regret that Dr. GRAY should have received so much as the appearance of injustice at our hands; for we are desirous of meting to him a much fairer measure than he has as yet afforded to M. du CHAILLU.

On Sunday night the star-gazers were astonished by the unexpected and totally unpredicted appearance of a magnificent comet in the heavens. As the night was particularly clear in London and the neighbourhood, the view of the celestial visitant was clear and unimpeded. The various astronomical authorities who have as yet described the phenomenon differ among themselves with regard to certain points, but as to the main facts they seem to be pretty well agreed. It seems to have escaped the notice of most of the sky-sweepers until the hour of 10 p.m.; but lynx-eyed Mr. E. J. LOWE (who seems to be perpetually at his Observatory at Beeston, with his eye to the telescope, and ready for any emergency) detected the interloper at the early hour of 7h. 49m., when it was skulking about in the border of the appropriate constellation *Lynx*. With regard to the length of its tail there seems to be a considerable difference of opinion. Mr. LOWE estimates it at 45 degrees, Mr. EATON (who

viewed it through Mr. GURNEY BARCLAY's refracting telescope, at Leyton, Essex), says that it is nearly 70 degrees, reaching  $\gamma$  Draconis, or twice the length of that of DONATI's "comet when at his maximum;" Professor CHALLIS attributes to it a length of "at least 30 degrees;" whilst Mr. HIPPISLEY declares that it was visible to him "for a space of fully 90 degrees," at the same time quoting "another observer" who "considered that he traced it as far as the star  $\alpha$  Lyre, or 95 degrees. According to the French observations, it is composed of a very brilliant nucleus, with a luminous aureola of considerable breadth, a tuft or beard turned towards the sun, and a tail of some 25 degrees in length, turned in the opposite direction.

With regard to the unexpected character of its appearance, it is evidently (if a *revenant*) a comet of such an extensive ellipse that its last appearance was out of the pale of accurate observation. Its magnitude, which is generally agreed to be even greater than that of the comet of 1858, renders it impossible that it could have appeared in modern times without being observed. Some astronomers are inclined to suppose that it is the comet of 1556, and Mr. CHAMBERS, of Uckfield, quotes Mr. HIND's "Sweeping Ephemerides for the Comet of 1556" to show a coincidence as to position; "the near coincidence of the computed position of the grand comet with the observed position of a great comet places their identification, I think, beyond a doubt." At a discussion on the subject by the French *Academie des Sciences*, on Monday, a feeling appeared to prevail that the comet is really the famous comet of 1556, often called "Charles the Fifth's Comet," from the effect which its appearance had in determining that monarch to carry out his resolution to abdicate. M. BBINET pointed out the coincidence in Mr. HIND's calculation, and added that Mr. HIND had predicted its return between 1856 and 1860. Considering the imperfect manner in which observations were taken three centuries ago, it is not much to be wondered at that an error of six months should creep into the calculations. According to PINGRE, it made a previous appearance in 1264, when it was supposed to announce the death of Pope URBAN IV., and there are records of an appearance in 975 among the Chinese. It should be mentioned, however, that in this discussion the eminent M. LEVERRIER differed from M. BBINET. None of our own great astronomers have as yet pronounced upon the question, except Mr. Hind; and he (in spite of the quotations from himself) distinctly states that he does not believe it to be the comet of 1556.

The oratorical flight of ERSKINE, about British soil conferring a title to freedom, has furnished the hint for more than one piece of absurdity, to those who are unmindful that what may pass muster in a speech will not always bear the exact scrutiny of severe criticism. Never, however, was it more ridiculously parodied than on the occasion of the meeting at Exeter Hall in honour of JOHN ANDERSON, the fugitive slave, whose life and liberty have lately so seriously occupied the attention not only of Canada, but of England. ANDERSON, it will be remembered, fled for his liberty, and killed his pursuer. Most people here are very glad that he escaped; but all sensible persons would have been better pleased if he had done so without having been subjected to the dire and apparently unavoidable necessity for taking a life. Now it is this very taking of life that constitutes the difference between ANDERSON's case and that of any other escaped slave, and it certainly seems to us that this public meeting at Exeter Hall may not unfairly be construed into a demonstration in favour of homicide—justifiable homicide if you will. Whether this was a wise demonstration to make in the present state of feeling between this country and America, is a question into which we need hardly enter; but what does appear to call for some animadversion is the absurd parody of ERSKINE's oratorical figure perpetrated by the chairman. This functionary was no other than Mr. HARPER TWELVETREES, the rejected candidate for Marylebone, the wealthy patentee of a washing-powder, a composition to kill certain offensive insects, and other similarly useful inventions. This gentleman is reported to have handed to ANDERSON (who, it is right to say, appears to have behaved with great modesty and propriety throughout), a phial containing some *British soil*, which (he informed him) he was to consider his "title to Freedom." Here, however, the reporter appears to have made a slight mistake; for we have excellent authority for stating that the contents of the bottle were not "British soil," but "TWELVETREES' Washing Powder," which is supposed by the donor and patentee to have the effect of being able to wash a negro white. We have not, as yet, received any news as to the success of the experiment; but we devoutly hope that until its success is demonstrated we shall hear no more of Mr. HARPER TWELVETREES.

In these jocular days when a fabrication is esteemed to be a good joke, a fictitious letter an admirable piece of humour, and a deliberate falsehood a fine stroke of wit, one hardly knows when one is safe in accepting a published document for what it appears to be. Some time ago we should never have dreamt of questioning the authenticity of a certain letter which appeared in the *Times* of Monday, signed "THOMAS CARLYLE," and dated from "5, Cheyne-row;" but after the PENNELL-DIXON controversy and the dirty fabrications palmed off upon the honest, unsuspecting editor of a daily contemporary, we should really like some further assurance than the mere signature affords, that "the Leviathan of the press" has not fallen into a pitfall, and been furnishing food for laughter to some impudent wag. The letter runs as follows:

SIR.—There is a great deal of public sympathy, and of deeper sort than usual, awake at present on the subject of Inspector Braidwood. It is a beautiful emotion, and apparently a perfectly just one, and well bestowed. Judging by whatever light one gets, Braidwood seems to have been a man of singular worth in his department, and otherwise; such a servant as the public seldom has. Thoroughly skilled in his function, nobly valiant in it, and faithful to it—faithful to the death. In rude, modest form, actually a kind of hero, who has perished in serving us! Probably his sorrowing family is not left in wealthy circumstances. Most certainly it is pity when a generous emotion in many men, or in any man, has to die out futile, and leave no *action* behind it. The question, therefore, suggests itself—Should not there be a "Braidwood Testimonial," the proper parties undertaking it, in a modest serious manner, the public silently testifying (to such extent, at least) what worth its emotion has? I venture to throw out this hint, and, if it be acted on, will, with great satisfaction, give my mite among other people; but must, for good reasons, say further, that this is all I can do in the matter (of which, indeed, I know nothing but what everybody knows, and a great deal less than every reader of the newspapers knows); and that, in particular, I cannot answer any letters on the subject, should such happen to be sent me.—In haste, I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

5, Cheyne-row, Chelsea, June 30.

T. CARLYLE.

Obviously there is throughout a kind of affectation of that peculiar style which has obtained the distinctive title of "Carlylese," and the touch about "kind of hero" is very natural; but, on the other hand, there is also a great deal which leads us to doubt whether the philosopher of Chelsea is the real author of this document. In the first place is it likely that so unpresuming and modest a man as Mr. CARLYLE would undertake to suggest what has been so plainly in everybody's mind, from the very moment when poor BRAIDWOOD fell, that there was no need of suggesting it? Secondly, is it likely that a philosopher who professes such a lofty contempt for "the rabble of editors," and so forth, should think it worth his while to write to a paper to say that he never read papers? Thirdly, is it reasonable to suppose that (however indisposed to take any trouble about the realisation of his suggestion) Mr. CARLYLE would publicly avow his intention of avoiding all such trouble? Really we must answer all these queries in the negative, and in pronouncing against the genuineness of the document, we venture to express a hope that the perpetrator of this hoax will "in a few hours be in the hands of the police"—though what the police are to do with him when they have got him we cannot so much as suggest.

A poetess inferior only, if inferior, to the Laureate has passed away from among us. MRS. ELIZABETH BROWNING is dead. For years past she has been seeking to elude the ever active pursuit of Disease and Death, and in her own beloved Italy, young in years but old in fame, the Destroyer overtook her. Lovers of true English poetry have from time to time been delighted and tantalised with sweet fantastic snatches, marvellous in their beauty, quaintness, and power of expression, which reached them from Florence. Our gentle poetess even ventured once into the rude regions of Italian politics, and there, if ever, she was found wanting; there, if ever, her admirers were obliged to confess that if she were but a false Bellona, her notes rung far less tenderly and truly than of yore. Her short life was a romance. Stricken with early disease, she was yet wooed and won in true chivalric style by one who valued his great prize according to her great deserts. We do not think the less of our lost poetess that she did not always sing for everybody; that, like our Laureate, refined and chastened by an exact study of ancient Greek, she spoke at times to a critical audience. That she could sound a note which had its echo in every breast no one who has read her "Lament of the Children" will deny. There exists not in all our vigorous English tongue a strain more beautiful and touching than this earnest heart-felt remonstrance. We may add that Mrs. BROWNING, beyond her peers in poesy, had the pen of a ready writer. That most beautiful of poems, "Lady Geraldine's Courtship," is said to have been written in twelve hours. We cannot now pretend to criticise—to detect flaws in beautiful yet possibly imperfect workmanship—when the worker is just gone from among us. Mrs. BROWNING's death is a national loss. She has left behind no female writer who can be compared with her, and only one of the other sex who surpassed her. Nor should we quarrel with the decision which awarded her above all Englishmen or Englishwomen living the poetic laurel.

DR. GRAY v. M. DU CHAILLU.—Our facetious contemporary  *Punch* evidently possesses comic-scientific contributors, upon whom the mantle of poor Edward Forbes has fallen, as the parody on "Gray's Elegy," supposed to be composed by Dr. J. E. Gray in the rooms of the Geographical Society, and in the presence of M. du Chaillu's gorillas, will testify. The closing verses of the "Elegy" are capital, as regards humour, spirit, and truth:

    Haply some kind zoologist may say,  
    Oft have we known Old GRAY his angry  
        horn  
    Level at eught that came across his way,  
        When roused to sudden spite, or spleen,  
        or scorn.  
    "Running a muck at all within his reach,  
        The victims of his wrath he'd toss sky-  
        high;  
    And take uncommon liberties of speech,  
        For which he would be sorry by-and-by.

    Large was his knowledge, and his soul  
        sincere,  
    But he had faults of temper to amend;  
    His logic, often, the reverse of clear,  
    His language, often, to offend.  
    "No further seek the quarrel to disclose,  
        Which 'gainst DU CHAILLU bade him raise  
        his rods,  
    In fight when OWEN, GRAY, and HUXLEY close,  
        'Twixt right or wrong who shall declare  
        the odds?"

KEW GARDENS.—An alteration has been made in the arrangement of the rare foreign plants and trees in the great palm-stove at Kew, which renders this magnificent house unique. All the palms (the princes of the vegetable world), some of which are sixty feet high, are now planted out in the open ground; so that the visitor may walk among a grove of these beautiful and useful exotics.

## ENGLISH AND FOREIGN LITERATURE.

*Le Bouddha et sa Religion.* Par J. BARTHÉLEMY SAINT-HILAIRE.  
Paris: Didier. pp. 465.

IT IS NOT MANY YEARS SINCE the serious study of Buddhism began in Europe; yet already Buddhism promises to have a literature to itself. As a contribution to that literature M. Barthélemy Saint-Hilaire's volume is one of the clearest and fairest, though not one of the profoundest. The author is a distinguished scholar, critic, and philosopher; but he is more at home with Aristotle than with Buddha. His sharp analytic intellect unfit him for fathoming the awful mysteries of a grand Asiatic religion. Clever French formulas are admirable for packing; unfortunately, however, they do not hold much. It is to the Germans that we must look for historians and interpreters of Buddhism; and almost the only person in England who has recently done much to make Buddhism better known—Max Müller—is of German birth and culture. But influenced perhaps by his position, Max Müller, if an able and learned man, and an independent inquirer, is too much inclined to those compromises and compliances which regard rather the interests of individuals and the stability of institutions than the progress of the truth. Happily French science and German science are in the main free from this degrading bias, which vitiates so much that is noble and holy in England. Nevertheless, differences of mind apart, Frenchmen and Germans do not begin and carry on an investigation exactly in the same way. The Frenchman starts with certain strong and marked prepossessions, all leading, in one way or another, to the glorification of France; whereas, in the catholic breadth of the German's nature, pure science reigns supreme. The Englishman is ruled by his sectarian creed, the Frenchman by his nationality, while the German—revering the universe, taking the whole universe into his soul—can be led astray, if at all, only by transcendental theories.

One of a Frenchman's most rooted and decided prepossessions is that Descartes was the father of modern philosophy. This claim is no farther admissible than that Descartes gave philosophy a false, fantastic, psychological direction, from which, since the time of Kant, it has been trying to escape. Now the author of this volume is a firm believer in Descartes, and seems to have no other test for Buddhism than Cartesian psychology. This is preposterous, and dwarfs an Oriental magnificence to an Occidental pedantry. A religion which has more adherents than any other on the earth cannot thus be judged. Metempsychosis may be the maddest of doctrines; yet it must be a reality for every one who attempts to penetrate the ideas and picture the religions of the East. If the chief aim of M. Barthélemy Saint-Hilaire has been—as he assures us in the very first sentence of his book—to demonstrate by a striking comparison the elevation and the benignant truth of European spiritualism, we see not well how he can be a thorough appreciator of Buddhism, however intentionally just. No: if we would know Buddhism we must for a season be Buddhists ourselves by sublime metempsychosis. Still, if this author is hindered by his Cartesian crotchet from piercing into the depth and opulence of Buddhism, he does ample honour to Buddha himself. He confesses that the materials are so abundant and trustworthy as to make it easy to trace the career of Buddha as a historical personage; he has written an admirable sketch of that career; and he emphatically declares that, with one exception, Buddha is the loftiest, the most attractive and adorable of all moral and religious reformers. Verily this king's son, born five-and-twenty centuries ago, who threw aside the advantages of his birth, renounced the splendours, potencies, and luxuries of his position, devoted himself to learning, and then to teaching the most benignant doctrines, would be a most notable figure, even if he had never made a single convert. His divine energies were surpassed only by his divine charities; his sufferings for man only by his love for man. But by the necessity of things he could not be what we in Europe call a spiritualist. If he had been a spiritualist, in the Cartesian or in any other sense, he could have had no point of contact with those whom he rose to instruct.

Pantheism, corrected by asceticism, has always prevailed—probably will always prevail—in India. A regenerated pantheism is, perhaps, all that is ever possible in that marvellous land. But why should the rigid theism of our Western World with fierce bigotry condemn Indian pantheism? Nature, in India, with her flow and flush of life, is herself a voluptuary, and tempts men to voluptuousness. Sensuality and voluptuousness, however, are far from being the same. In voluptuousness there is more of imagination than of passion, more of passion than of physical desire; in sensuality the senses alone hold sway. In all voluptuousness there is an instinct of asceticism; while, on the contrary, sensuality tends to exhaust itself by simple excess. But if asceticism restrains voluptuousness, it also stimulates it; and hence the rich poetry of the Hindoo systems. It may be that only by spiritualism can sensuality be assailed and vanquished. The countrymen, however, of him who is viewed *par excellence* as the Buddha are not sensualists; they are voluptuaries, ever revelling in wildest fantasies, and ever punishing themselves more by remorse, by penance, by mortification

for guilty phantasies, than for guilty deeds. It is somewhat presumptuous to tell Buddha, with French glibness, after more than two thousand years, what he ought to have done. One of Buddha's title is Tathagata; this title he is said himself to have assumed, and it signifies a man who has marched like his predecessor, who has pursued his religious career in the same manner as the Buddhas who went before him. Now M. Barthélemy Saint-Hilaire, in giving this definition—and in saying that as Tathagata, Buddha wished to connect his mission with that of all the sages who went before him, and whose example he imitated—should have seen how little Buddha could have been a clever rhetorician of the French stamp. Buddha was one of a long line of prophets, and he believed and taught that other prophets were to follow him. He warred with the corruption of his age; he warred, though less directly, with an obstructive theocracy; he warred, likewise indirectly, with castes; and he was the first of all moral or religious reformers to teach human equality. But if there was to be equality in life, there was still more to be equality in death; and after changes and transmigrations more or less numerous each individual was to be swallowed up in the abyss of Deity. Every dunce or sciolist finds it pleasant to repeat after not a few famous Orientalists, that Buddhism is atheism. But in dealing with the religious systems of the East we must not take words too literally. Has not mysticism always striven by nothing or nothingness, or kindred expressions to indicate that which can never be revealed? *Nothing* is the equivalent of the *unrevealed*. Even modern German metaphysicians have not hesitated to adopt it into their vocabulary with this import. The most exalted of the Hebrew Kabbalists might with as much reason be accused of atheism as the Buddhists.

There is an inherent improbability in the atheism of hundreds of millions of men. In any case we should distinguish between what Buddha taught and what, many generations after, his followers have believed. Every doctrine from the moment it is uttered has infinite developments. When Bossuet wrote his famous work on Protestant variations, he was committing an act of stupendous folly. In what Church had there been so many variations as in the Roman Catholic? And what Church or what religious system has succeeded in avoiding variations? The more the unity and monotony without, the vaster the diversity within; and the way for a Church to secure essential unity is to allow the greatest diversity without. Neither the nature nor the culture of Buddha led him to methodical exposition. He cast forth a few massive, puissant, fecund truths, and his followers gave them organic shape. And much, even by his immediate apostles, was uttered as idea or created as institution which harmonised not with his sublime inspirations and example. Etymologically it does not seem a formidable task to ascertain what the celebrated word Nirvana means. But to maintain that Buddha taught absolute Nihilism would be to deny his right even to the lowest place among the regenerators of humanity. Why, if the world is a phantom and all things in it are doomed to annihilation, were so much thought, and toil, and torture required to reach annihilation? Nirvana is supposed to be attainable even in this life; it was not till he had attained Nirvana that Buddha deemed himself fit to be a saving light for the souls of his brethren. What charlatanism, however, to tell mankind to take infinite pains to discover that they are universally subject to the same lot. Most consoling prophet, to assure poor, doubting mortals that infinite misery is to be crowned by universal destruction. All, even the most learned and acute, who write about Buddhism confess that the doctrine of Nirvana is shrouded in impenetrable obscurity. Yet while confessing this, they pretend to lift the veil from the darkness and the mystery. A thorough knowledge of the Sanskrit or of the other languages in which the Buddhist books are written, cannot lead beyond the threshold. If we would pierce farther, we must arm ourselves with intuition—with mystical sympathy. Clothed with these let us enter the sanctuary of Buddhism. What we see is certain beautiful and heroic moral principles; what we feel is an ecstasy allied to the ecstasy to which a philosopher like Plotinus could climb through thought, and a saint like Theresa through emotion. Buddha may have been wrong in picturing this earth as a desert of pain; and we agree with M. Barthélemy Saint-Hilaire in believing that optimism is nearer the truth than pessimism. From sorrow we learn much; from joy we learn more. But if Buddha looked with glance too gloomy on the world, must he not have sought for his fellows a rapture contrasting with the world's despair? And what could that rapture be? Nothing but the sense of identity with God. And what is identity with God other than a pantheistic expression for the grace of God, that hallowing faith to which the best Christians so fervently cling?

But whatever Buddhism may be, it is as a moral teacher that Buddha himself is mainly to be regarded—partly negative in opposition to Brahminism, and partly positive as the illuminator of the people. Now, even our author, sharp and severe critic of Buddhism as he is, admits that it was an immense moral revolution, a permanent moral benefit for a third of the human race. Ought more to be demanded? What moral or religious reformer can be the infallible legislator and oracle for all times and climes? That spiritual needs are rising in the

East which Buddhism can no longer satisfy, is not to condemn Buddha. He unfolded his godlike individuality, subject to human, to natural limitations. Many of this writer's objections to Buddhism are frivolous. It did not, he says, present any Platonic ideal of moral beauty; it did not inculcate the abstract principle of duty; and it gave an exclusive prominence to salvation. What has the ideal of moral beauty or the abstract principle of duty ever done for nations? It was from the age of Plato, the age of refined idealisms, that the virtue of the Greeks began to decline. The spontaneous forces treasured in the heart of the individual—it is these, by living words, we have to appeal to, pestering him as little as we can with the prate of abstraction. If the coarse appetite for salvation has been so fatal to Buddhism, has it been less fatal to Christianity? For the love of God, the love of man, how often among the more popular Christian sects has the yearning for salvation been substituted! Among the so-called Evangelical Churches is it not the leading dogma? If we are to exonerate and vindicate the Gospel from the disgrace and degeneracy in the one case, why not Buddhism, as originally taught, in the other? While one of the most earnest and persistent, Buddhism has been the most tolerant of religions. Often persecuted, it has never been the persecutor. Much more might we say, for the subject is inexhaustible. We are not the apologists of Buddhism; but we are desirous, for the sake of religion, of truth, of future human growth, that it should be genially dealt with. Having served a great purpose, it seems destined to pass away. In one of its chief seats, Ceylon, it is yielding to the power of Christianity. This, however, will not, perhaps, save the natives of Ceylon from puerile superstitions; for the adoration of Buddha's tooth things as childish and ridiculous, misusing the Christian name, may be introduced. Our comments on M. Barthélémy Saint-Hilaire must be followed by our cordial commendation of his volume. It abounds in interesting information and sagacious remark; and it unites a rare charm of style to solid merits unquestionable and numerous.

ATTICUS.

*What to Observe; or, the Travellers' Remembrancer.* By the late Colonel J. R. JACKSON, F.R.S., &c. Third edition. Revised and edited by Dr. NORTON SHAW, M.D., &c., Acting Secretary to the Royal Geographical Society of London. London: Houlston and Wright. 1861. pp. 538.

EVERY READER OF THAT ONCE POPULAR BOOK, "Evenings at Home," doubtless recollects the story of "Eyes and No Eyes," in which the dull boy is supposed to saunter on for three miles or so without looking to the right or the left; while his more observant schoolfellow in passing over the same ground makes discoveries of birds, fishes, plants, and seeds which would have delighted the heart of Gilbert White, of Selborne. Now, the volume before us is written for older boys, and not less for those who can use their eyes than for those who cannot. An index of some thirteen closely-printed pages tells them what they ought to examine, and from this extensive catalogue we quote some few items. We suppose that the index might reasonably be divided into two parts, one of which might be styled the elementary part for gentlemen, young or old, who have not yet learned to use their eyes; and the second, or advanced part, for the more careful observer. The latter class, we take it, is to specially observe such *rarae aves* as ambassadors, alligators, amphitheatres of anatomy, bank-notes, bog iron ore, canon-law, civil code, corundum, crocodiles, eulase, ethical writings, falling stars, fire-balls, hieroglyphs, hyperstene, idocrase, &c.

We are told that when a traveller meets with an alligator, he must examine him very carefully. Thus, he must notice the dimensions of the animal and its general form; the form of the head and everything belonging to it—as the scales or skin by which it is covered, the ears, the eyes, and number of eyelids (frequently three), and the way these open; the number, arrangement, form and size of the teeth—whether only one or two upper rows, &c., to the animal's tail. We suppose that only a very cool collected traveller would be expected to examine an alligator's toes, &c. Possibly an ambassador may be an easier animal to deal with than an alligator. We will now turn and see how an intelligent English traveller ought to conduct himself when in the presence of an ambassador, and what parts and parcels of this important personage are to be passed under careful observation. We find that after all the traveller is not invited to do very much; he is only asked to find out what degree of respect is shown severally to each of the ambassadors, envoys, and ministers, who may reside in the same city; where they each reside; what is the rank of precedence among them; and which makes the greatest display, &c.

The novels and tales which the traveller is enjoined to notice would alone occupy, it seems to us, nearly a lifetime. He is to notice, first, those which pourtray the manners and customs, the prejudices, the virtues, the vices, or the follies of society in general, or of the particular classes into which it is divided; secondly, those novels which delight in the extraordinary, and love to paint the excesses of which the bad passions are capable, and the sufferings to which innocence is exposed; thirdly, novels which expose, or pretend to expose, sensual indulgence, but which our mentor admits are dangerous reading; fourthly, historical and philosophical novels; fifthly, poetical novels; sixthly and seventhly, &c. It is possible that some of our readers will consider that some of these items beoken an ultra-nervous anxiety on the part of the compiler to omit nothing whatever; but

his design is doubtless to catch some or other of the various tastes and passions which follow travellers beyond the seas.

"Cecum non animum," &c., and while one traveller may find it profitable employment to examine an alligator's toes, another may be no less profitably occupied in estimating the length or breadth of an ambassador's peruke, or the original cost of his unmentionables.

Perhaps about the most serviceable portion of the book is that on instruments, wherein the various paraphernalia which philosophical travellers may encumber themselves with for the benefit of science are mentioned at length.

The chapter on operations is also an interesting one, though occasionally somewhat disappointing. Thus, "to know the hour of the day or night, having neither dial, nor watch, nor angular instrument." This would certainly be a "dodge" well worth knowing; but we are informed, "we know of no way of effecting this but by the knowledge of certain vegetable or other natural phenomena. Thus, certain flowers open and close at stated hours; but these must be known, and only one at a time, perhaps, can be found in any one locality, and very often not even one." First, catch your flower; secondly, learn all about its habits; and, thirdly, make a clock out of it.

We will now, as a sample, give a recipe for passing rivers:

The obstruction of a river is always a serious impediment to the progress of travellers, whether they be wandering alone, or be in a large or small party; and here we cannot help observing how very necessary it is that every traveller should be a good swimmer. But though the traveller may be able to swim, it may be of importance to him to secure his papers, his watch, or instruments, his gun and powder, and even his clothes, from wet. He must, therefore, construct a little raft of branches, or reeds, or anything floatable he can get, and on this erect securely a little stage, on which to put his clothes, papers, &c.; and by means of twisted twigs or otherwise, for want of a rope, drag his raft after him, while swimming over. When there is a party, they are probably provided with many objects which may help them in the construction of a raft to carry all across. In swimming a river with a horse, the better plan is to lie in the water, and, holding tight by the lower part of the mane with the left hand, allow the horse to drag you along, keeping the body stretched out straight, and assisting yourself with the movement of the right hand and arm. The cowherd of the Nile crosses this stream, seated on a bundle of straw, and dragged across by his swimming cow, of which he holds the tail. Sometimes this river is crossed on a raft of inverted earthen pots, or on an inflated goat's hide. In tropical countries, where sharks or crocodiles, or other dangerous animals, inhabit the water, the crossing on a raft should always be preferred, if practicable, to swimming. Crossing astride on a rounded log is always hazardous for one who cannot swim, for it is very apt to roll. This inconvenience is avoided by fastening two logs together in a parallel direction. It may be observed that, as the specific gravity of the human body is not very different from that of water, a very little is required to bear the body up. A string of small faggots or rushes, fastened round the body under the arms, is quite sufficient.

From this it seems necessary that every solitary traveller, in order to cross a river, should be able to swim. We remember the old "Scholasticus" who vowed that he would never enter a river until he could swim; and we think he might also have registered a gentle oath that he would never cross one until he could swim.

We have heard it said that such a book as that before us tends to dwarf originality, and prevent its consultor from invention by telling him what he ought to do. But the fact is that any man will find quite sufficient scope for invention in these pages if it may be taken, as a sample of the recipes here given, that if a man wants to cross a river he must first learn to swim. The truth of the matter is, that the book is a most excellent one, but somewhat over-full of matter. In the hands of a discreet traveller it will be almost invaluable.

*A Saunter through the West End.* By LEIGH HUNT. London: Hurst and Blackett. 1861. pp. 251.

"I HAVE BEEN AT LONDON THIS MONTH, that tiresome, dull place," writes the fastidious retiring Cantab, Gray, to his friend Mr. Nicholls. On the other hand, George Selwyn's friend, Jekyll, alleged that if he were compelled to live out of London he would have the road before his door paved street-fashion, and hire a hackney-coach to drive up and down all day long. We need not stop to inquire accurately which of these opinions the author of the pleasant little volume before us would have adopted. We know, indeed, that, like his friend and schoolfellow Charles Lamb, he found nothing dull in those streets, almost every stone of which had, and still has, a sermon for those who care to hearken; but we believe he liked the country far better than most of his fellow-cockneys. Be this, however, as it may, his book will suit town or country readers equally well; and those who have neither the wish nor the opportunity to trace out the haunts made famous or infamous by the deeds and presence of men of yore, can hardly fail to feel pleasure in the narrative of a guide who reviews the past in a genial and honest spirit; and who "saunters" on without any of that feverish haste which enables a modern cicerone to show a curiosity-hunter through antiquities, which it has taken centuries of time to collect, in some score of minutes. It is clear to us—that we are not told so—that the volume before us is a reprint; and it may be that persons thoroughly well up in Cunningham's "Handbook for London," Thom's "Stowe's Survey of London," &c., will think that our present guide has nothing very new to tell us. If such a charge be brought, we must perforce partly at least admit its truth, but then we must also affirm that the story, whether new or old, is told with so much grace, kindness, and humour, that we for our part could listen to half a score of similar ones most pleasantly.

Our saunterer commences with Piccadilly, and, of course, has a

word on the Iron Duke's statue, which he deservedly censures, and the Duke himself, whom he lauds as a kind-hearted gentleman. Now this, *pace* our kind-hearted guide, was exactly what the Duke was not. Even his latest biographer, Mr. Gleig, in admitting that the Duke never saw or cared to see any of his old companions in arms, cannot, with all his efforts, make out a case in his Grace's favour. Mr. Hunt's strong point is that the Duke occasionally had some of his father's music played at his concerts. What need is there, we may ask, of proving or trying to prove, contrary to the plainest evidence, that a great soldier must possess all the virtues in the Decalogue? Quitting the Duke for his palace, we may remark—what is doubtless known to all lovers of Fielding's works—that Apsley House occupies the site of the "Hercules Pillars," a hostelry once greatly frequented by country gentlemen coming Londonwards from the west; and at which Squire Weston put up, with his daughter Sophia, and got caned by the captain, in spite of all his offers to box his visitor for a belly-full, or take a bout at single-stick with him for a broken head. In these days, when Chancellors retain their seats on the woolsack to fourscore years, it may not be amiss to add that Apsley House derived its name from Baron Apsley, who became Chancellor during the lifetime of his father. It was to the wife of this lawyer, we believe, that Dr. Dodd offered some 4000*l.* or 5000*l.* if she would procure for him the living of St. George's, Hanover-square. The lady's refusal—which she made public—covered Dodd with a storm of ridicule, and was indirectly the cause which brought the ex-Cambridge wrangler and popular preacher to the gallows. We may, before we quit Piccadilly, state that its name was derived either from the sale of pickadils or peccadillas (peaked Elizabethan ruffs), or from a tradesman who had grown rich by their sale building Piccadilla Hall on the site now partly occupied by Sackville-street.

Mr. Hunt, in telling us that No. 138 was the house of the most noble William Douglas, Duke, Marquis, and Earl of Queensbury, &c.,—we need not trouble our readers with any of his other sixteen titles—commonly known as "Old Q.," adds that he never did a single kindly action during his whole life. We have not very much to say for this old one-eyed sinner, whose very death-bed was rendered hideous by some three-score and ten *billetts-doux* which he ordered to be laid on the counterpane as they were brought in; but he certainly did at least one kindly action, as any one may discover for himself who cares to read his letter to George Selwyn, when he applied to the said "Old Q." (then Earl of March) for the loan of a considerable sum of money. Mr. Hunt tells us that he had often seen this Ducal voluntary sunning himself in his balcony. He also adds, the Duke "showed how much nature will do for a man, provided he thoroughly obeys even one half of her laws—those which relate to the body." He lived until he was eighty-six, and died, if we are not mistaken, from over-eating fruit. Like the Emperors of China he is said to have paid his physicians so much for keeping him alive.

In St. James's Church is buried Mrs. Delany. Mr. Hunt says: "Mrs. Delany was the widow of Swift's friend, Dr. Delany, and possessed a singular talent for cutting flowers in coloured paper. She appears to have been a sort of rival, in this respect, of the famous Grinling Gibbons, the carver of flowers in wood, some of whose performances are to be found in the church where she lies." Readers of the present day know, from the three bulky volumes edited by Lady Llanover, that the wife of the Dean of Down possessed very many other accomplishments besides the talent for cutting flowers in coloured paper. Her letters—and happily they are very numerous—show that she was a woman of rare virtues and accomplishments, and that her personal charms were equalled, if not surpassed, by those of her mind. Certainly no one would have more strongly objected than herself that it should be "recorded on her monument as her crowning distinction that she was favoured with the friendship of George III., Queen Charlotte, and other Court personages of that generation."

Akenside rests not far from Mrs. Delany; and we also know something more about him from Jupiter Carlyle than Mr. Hunt did. As, however, the little we know is not in the poet's favour, we need not quote it.

Coming to Bond-street—we skip half a score of other streets concerning which our Mentor discourses with pleasant garrulity—we are reminded that there once lodged Sterne, "that playful and profound humourist, to whom society has yet to learn the extent of its obligations." We commend the following extract to Mr. Thackeray's special notice:

The faults of Sterne are known to everybody, for reasons best known to themselves; but it is lamentable to see that envy has not yet done with his virtues. Regrets (meaning hopes of its being true) are still heard about Sterne's "canting," and of his want of common generosity to his relations. Don't believe a word of it. Don't believe it, for the sake of the man who has done the world so much good. Don't believe it, for your own sake, who will injure yourself, to say nothing of betraying yourself, in proportion as you doubt good in others. We could relate the most affecting instances of pain given by calumnies of this sort, in quarters whose only fault was an excess of kindness and delicacy. Sterne had reason to exclaim, "Of all cants in this canting world, deliver me from the cant of criticism." . . . To suppose that Sterne was unfeeling merely because it fell to the lot of his genius to write more enthusiastically about feeling than other men, is at the very least a narrow-minded assumption. At the worst, it is the renunciation of a claim to have one's own words believed. Sir Walter Scott, who had occasion to write a Life of Sterne, and who had no prejudice in his favour beyond what every man of feeling has a right to have in favour of everybody, does not condescend even to notice the charge against him of refusing help to his relations. He contents himself with observing, as simple matter of fact, that his resources, "such as they were, seem to have been always at the command of those whom he loved."

We mention this point the more especially that Mr. Thackeray in a comparatively recent number of the *Cornhill Magazine*, makes a fresh attack on the memory of Sterne; and calls as a witness against the author of "Tristram Shandy" a M. Dutens, author of three bulky volumes entitled "Mémoires d'un Voyageur qui se repose." We are sure that any impartial reader of these volumes who listens to the incredible tales which M. Dutens relates apropos of his own sweet self; how many young ladies fell deeply in love with him, and how he became all of a sudden the bosom friend of great lords and princes, &c., &c., will be disposed to receive his testimony on a point with great caution. From Mr. Thackeray's mention of his name we might imagine that this parasitical braggart was the most reliable of witnesses. Is the *Cornhill* censor quite sure that the "Superfine Review," as he delights to phrase it, may not have truth and justice as well as kindness on its side, when it says a good word for much-abused Lawrence Sterne?

Sackville-street reminds Mr. Hunt of a lady—who we already know from his Kensington reminiscences—was an immense favourite of his; and who well-deserved to be so. We have one most amusing memorandum of this lady in her diary: "On the twenty-ninth of June (Sunday), dined, drank tea, and supped with Mrs. Whitfield. At dark, she and I, and her son William walked out; and I rapped at doors in New-street and King-street, and ran away." As Mrs. Inchbald was born in October 1753, and this was in June 1788, she must have been about thirty-five years old when she rapped thus on a June Sunday at her neighbours' doors. "Divine Elizabeth Inchbald!" continues or guide, "qualified to be the companion of every moment of human life, grave or gay, from a rap at a street-door in a fit of mirth, to the deepest passes of adversity." We cannot pretend, however, to be admirers either of "A Simple Story" or of "Nature and Art," each of which stories we have often tried in vain to like for the sake of their authoress.

Mr. Hunt passes an encomium on the London Library in St. James's-square. He adds: "If it were not for the London Library, the writer of these remarks on the streets would be forced to omit a considerable portion of whatsoever the good-natured reader may find in them to amuse them." We almost wish, indeed, that the London Library had not been quite so useful to our guide, and that he had given us more from his own well-stored brain, and less from not very recondite books. We have reminiscences of two old friends, Lamb and Hazlitt, in connection with that not very savoury quarter, Wardour-street:

Charles Lamb was fond of this street; and Hazlitt lies on the other side of the wall which encloses the burial-ground of St. Anne's. We have heard Lamb expatiate on the pleasure of strolling up "Wardour-street on a summer's day." It was there, in stalls and boxes more precious to him than conservatories, that he found the only flowers he much cared for—those of literature. His library, which was a very choice one, mainly consisted of old books picked up at book-stalls. He had no predilection for modern editions of his favourite writers, furnished with notes, and costing large sums of money. The notes he could furnish himself, and the four pounds ten shillings he was willing enough to keep; conscious that with the remaining ten, at due intervals of time, he could pick up the disjointed limbs of the great man. His book-shelves accordingly had no outward attractions. They resembled an old fruiterer's, who makes no show. Dust and dry leaves hung about them. But within were melting peaches, and fruit for the gods. The curiosity-shops Lamb did not trouble. He did not care for antiquity; whatever some may have supposed. . . . But he had an eye for a print or an old picture. Hogarth he revelled in; and he would delight in the high forehead of an old saint in an etching, with its capacity for being "filled with wonder." Therefore in Wardour-street and Princes-street he was happy. We never heard Hazlitt speak of this quarter; but as he died in Fith-street, he was here buried; and very fitly does his memory also associate itself with the old pictures and books. He was, moreover, very fond of music; and could write things about its inarticulate sweetness and sufficiency, which, as it has been beautifully observed, were themselves like overtures of Beethoven. He would have pronounced, we fear, most of the pictures in Wardour-street to be daubs; and he did not care for a stock of the books as Lamb did. His brain was perpetually seething with authorship of his own. Hazlitt had scarcely a book in his house, or even a print. A few prints would accumulate and be given away; and we never saw either on his walls. Yet no man loved a few of them better. Give him a stroll in the country (for he liked the country better than Lamb did), a room in an inn to repose in, a roast fowl, and a volume of Fielding or Congreve to recall the days of his youth; and those were his happy moments.

Hazlitt, we may explain, was buried in St. Anne's, Wardour-street, not far from that unfortunate mock monarch, Theodore, King of Corsica, who ultimately died in the King's Bench after registering the kingdom of Corsica for the benefit of his unfortunate creditors. Horace Walpole erected a stone to his memory.

Blondin and his tight-rope reminds us of a Mr. Maddox, who made 11,000*l.* in one season some eighty years ago—when 11,000*l.* represented a much prettier sum than it does at present—by dancing on a wire and doing incredible things with straws, eggs, tobacco-pipes, and wine-glasses. One extract from his advertisements will probably suffice our readers. Standing on a wire, he "tosses and catches a straw on different parts of his face, and from his left to his right shoulder, from thence to his feet; tosses it up again to his forehead, and from thence to his right heel; then holds a wine-glass in his mouth, and tosses the straw with his heel into the glass; takes the straw with the ear downwards, and with a blast blows it topsy-turvy." It is, perhaps, not very wonderful that this theatrical phoenix made an immense fortune in a very few seasons by the aid of his shoulder-blades and pieces of straw.

To Mr. Hunt's reminiscences of Cleveland-row, we may add that George Selwyn died there in January, 1791. He had long been a sufferer from gout and dropsy, and, according to Wilberforce, looked

latterly like the wax figure of a corpse. We think there must have been something very loveable about the man who could induce "Old Q." for friendship's sake to open and disburse from his coffers. Selwyn remembered this on his death-bed, and left a large portion of his property to the Duke of Queensbury.

Towards the close of his volume Mr. Hunt enters into a long and somewhat rambling account of his trial and imprisonment, and his "claims on a liberal ministry." These claims, we are happy to be able to say, were recognised, or at least partially so, by a pension of 300*l.* per annum.

If any of our readers are in want of a genial gossiping volume, full of pleasant historical allusions, and written by one who was deservedly a great favourite in the world of letters, we can recommend them Mr. Leigh Hunt's very pleasant "Saunter."

*Scrambles in Serk: Scenery, History, Laws, of one of the Channel Islands. With a Map.* (Longmans. pp. 81.)—To our mind few stronger temptations are offered to the happy man who is at liberty to take a holiday, but is yet undecided where to enjoy it, than the Channel Islands. Facility of access, an almost unparalleled variety of scenery, plenty of sport and occupation, and luxurious but inexpensive living, are among the varied attractions offered by that group of islands which seems geographically to belong to France, but which, both by law and affection, belongs to England. For the extraordinary variety of its physical aspects Jersey is perhaps unique. Inland it is a cultivated garden where fruits grow to the highest perfection in the open air. The outward husk of this luscious fruit is a wild and rocky coast, stern, terrible, and storm-lashed, threatening with its bristling points and innumerable crags, the mariner who heedlessly approaches it. Guernsey, also, has almost equal charms for the visitor, and to each of the smaller islands some special attraction belongs, sufficient to tempt curiosity and reward research. The little island of Serk, or Sark, to which this little pocket volume is a guide-book, must, at one time, have been little better than a barren rock cropping out of the ocean. The extreme length of the island (including Great and Little Serk, which are joined by the causeway which towers some 300 feet above the sea) is little more than two miles and a half and the extreme width is about a mile and a half. The island is cultivated, and there are several small farms, a church, a school, a rectory, a mill, and two hotels. The flora (especially in the cryptogamic branch) is tempting to a botanist, and the geology is rich and varied. For the sportsman there is a great variety of sea-fishing and plenty of sea wild-fowling. Whatever may be the pursuit, science or sport, idling or love-making, the picturesque little bays in the deeply indented coast, the extraordinary variety of crags, the remote caves in which the sea flora deposits her choicest treasures, offer their attractions. The whole tenure of the island is still feudal, and all belongs to a Seigneur, the present holder of that feudal title being the Rev. W. T. Collings, a clergyman of the Established Church. Serk is, indeed, the only spot of land in the British dominions still governed by strictly feudal laws. It has a general assembly called *Chefs Plaids*, and a court of justice. As an encouragement to visitors we may state that the criminal statistics of the island are not very formidable. On one occasion, the Serk *prévôt* complained to the bailiff and jurats of Guernsey, when they paid him an official visit, that though he had to keep the prisoners at his own cost he got no salary. Upon this he was asked how many persons had been imprisoned that year. "Well," was the reply, "none this year." "How many last year, then?" "One." "And the year before?" "Well, I can't tell, for I've not been *prévôt* long." It is related of an old woman who was sentenced to prison for twenty-four hours that she desired the constables to leave the doors open, as she disliked to be shut up at night, and they very considerately acceded to her request. According to the compiler of this book, the hotel accommodation in Serk is cheap and good. But if we say much more in favour of this little nook it will very soon cease to be either.

*Switzerland: How to See it for Ten Guineas.* By HENRY GAZE. (W. Kent and Co. pp. 95.)—Mr. Walter White (the excellent Assistant-Secretary of the Royal Society), plumes himself, and not without reason, upon his economy as a traveller. We must confess that we ourselves are rather weak-minded travellers than otherwise; that we often submit to extortion rather than make a disturbance, and would rather pay almost any amount of overcharged francs than face the irate scorn of the respectable *bourgeois* or *bourgeoise* (as the case may be) whose *carte à payer* has been called in question. Probably it is for this very reason that we have such an intense admiration for the great creature who can cut down the charge for attendance to half a franc, and walk back two leagues to rectify an error on the wrong side—of two francs in the *addition*. So apparently has Mr. Gaze, and follow in his footsteps too, for it is very evident that Mr. Gaze is a pupil of Mr. Walter White. Whether he ever will succeed in "doing" the Tyrol for the small charge of five pounds, or the Land's End for "two pun' ten" remains to be seen; but as an essay in economy, Switzerland for ten guineas is a very creditable performance. To be sure there are some who would prefer to "do" Switzerland in a guide-book, or even in an entertainment, to the pinching, and paring, and trudging, and sleeping in strange places, and denying yourself that much-longed-for and by-thirty-mile-walk-hardly-earned bottle of wine; but neither Mr. White nor Mr. Gaze is of that kidney. The route chosen by Mr. Gaze is from London to Paris, Bâle, Lucerne, Meyringen, Grindelwald, the Wengern Alp to Lauterbrunnen, Interlachen and Thun, Berne, Frutigen, Luckerbad, Orsières, and the Hospice de St. Bernard, Chamouni, Geneva, and so back by Maçon to Paris. The itinerary is fully laid out, and there are some chapters on the theory of travelling, costume, diet, expense, and so on, which will be found useful and instructive to the tyro. The long vacationist who has "proclivities" tending towards Switzerland, cannot do better than obtain and peruse this inexpensive little volume.

*The Works of Thomas Goodwin, D.D., sometime President of Magdalene College, Oxford.* With general Preface, by JOHN C. MILLER, D.D., Lincoln College, Honorary Canon of Worcester, Rector of St. Martin's, Birmingham; and Memoir by ROBERT HALLEY, D.D., Principal of

the Independent New College, London. Vol. I., containing an Exposition of the First Chapter of the Epistle to the Ephesians. (Edinburgh: James Nichol. London: James Nisbet and Co. 1861. pp. 598.)—It is impossible not to see in the industry and fertility which enabled the whilome President of Magdalene College, Oxford, to write a commentary of nearly six hundred pages on the first chapter of the Epistle to the Ephesians, some resemblance to modern German criticism in its length and searchingness. Here, however, the resemblance ceases. The old Puritan divine has an intense earnestness about him, an awful sense of responsibility, which, if felt, is generally well concealed by the majority of modern commentators, whether German or English. Of the Puritan divines, as a class, Dr. Miller, in his preface, says their "very over-copiousness and attempts at exhaustiveness render them as storehouses of modern divinity—divinity with prolixity and pedantry and subtlety, but never as dry bones. It is experimental. There is unction. There is warmth. It is theology grasped and wrought out by great minds, but realised by loving hearts. The writers have *tasted* that the Lord is gracious. Their every page bears the impress of the 'bene evasse est bene studuisse.' They are not theologians only but saints." It is, perhaps, hardly to be expected that the modern preacher, with so many calls upon his time and attention, should ordinarily obtain any very intimate acquaintance with the writings of even the more celebrated puritan divines, more especially when we consider the great length of those writings; thus, for instance, Goodwin's works extend to fifteen closely printed volumes; Manton's to eighteen; and Sibley's to seven. Nevertheless, even a partial study of Puritan theology could not fail to impart earnestness and depth to the style of the modern preacher. We heartily wish success to the experiment—we hope not a dangerous one—which is based on the supposition that in this light-reading age purchasers can be found for a series of theological works, the first fruits of which we have before us.

*Our Domestic Animals in Health and Disease.* By JOHN GAMGEE. Parts I., II., and III. (Hamilton, Adams, and Co.)—The name of Mr. Gamgee is so widely known in connection with the successful practice of veterinary science, that by itself it is a sufficient guarantee of the value and importance of any work on that useful branch of animal pathology. This work is designed as a comprehensive manual upon the treatment of our domestic animals, whether in health or disease; and Mr. Gamgee has entered upon his task with the evident intention of performing it thoroughly. Horses, oxen, dogs, sheep, all are within the scope of the work, which is, however, somewhat too scientific in its nature for the general public.

*Map of London; with Guide for the Stranger.* Designed and engraved for the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. (E. Stanford.)—In a former notice of this useful *vade mecum*, we remarked upon the inconvenience of issuing such maps without having had them stretched upon calico or some other durable material. The publisher has courteously replied to our criticism by sending a copy so protected, with an intimation that the maps are issued in either condition. The "stretched" copy is all that can be desired, and may be safely recommended as the pocket companion of every visitor to London; but we still think that the unstretched maps are all but useless, and that Mr. Stanford would be more helpful of his reputation, were he to refuse to sell them in that form.

We have also received: A reprint from *Macmillan's Magazine*, of an essay on *The Development of the Wealth of India*. By Thomas Hare, Esq., Barrister-at-law. (Cambridge and London: Macmillan and Co.)—*Letter to John Bright, Esq.* By W. L. Sargent. (Birmingham and London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.)—*Speech on the Ecclesiastical Courts. Delivered in the House of Commons on the 23rd of July, 1860.* By H. Seymour, M.P. (John Murray.)—*Debate on the Macdonald Affair in the Prussian House of Deputies, on Monday the 6th of May, 1861.* (Berlin: J. Springer.)—*Medals of the British Army.* By Thomas Carter. Part XII. (Groombridge and Sons.)—Part VI. of the *Works of Shakespeare*. Edited by R. Carruthers and W. Chambers. (London and Edinburgh: W. and R. Chambers.)

## SCIENCE.

*Household Medicine.* By J. GAIRDNER, M.D. London: Smith, Elder, and Co. 1861.

**T**HE PRINCIPLE UPON WHICH "HOUSEHOLD MEDICINE" IS BASED is of very doubtful soundness. It implies a certain acquaintance, on the parts of heads of families, with the origin of disease, the construction and functions of the body, and the symptoms and progress of its special derangements. Of this they are ordinarily not possessed; yet, in its absence they do not fear to employ the weapons here described and explained for their use. The man who should put to sea, even in fine weather, in a ship without possessing a knowledge of navigation, without even knowing the names, uses, and manner of working of each rope and sail, would be held to be something more than rash. But there are few who do not think themselves justified in over-hauling the complicated vessel of humanity, although blindly ignorant of the details of its marvellous and complicated mechanism, and wholly devoid of acquaintance with the great physiological laws of life. Hence it is highly probable that text-books of household medicine have been so commonly misapplied as to have worked far more harm than good. The complete and dense ignorance of the mass of the population in all that relates to the human body in health and disease, is not surprising to those who remember that in our present system of education, at schools and colleges, physiology, chemistry, anatomy, the laws of life, the construction of our mortal frame, the manner of our existence, the conditions of our physical welfare, are subjects wholly ignored. Thousands of lads are daily imbued with the elements of Latin and Greek, which they will afterwards find wholly useless in life on the score of the utility of such studies as a matter of practical training. Certainly, the systematic study of botany, the exact investigations of chemistry, and the multifarious wonders of anatomy, are equally well fitted to train the powers of thought and memory, and are themselves intrinsically important. If these subjects were brought under

the notice of the school student, the multitude would not wander through the world wholly ignorant of the wonders amid which they are planted, the victims of eccentric quackery and centric ignorance. Then, too, books such as this of Dr. Gairdner might be fairly read, judged, and used in their legitimate sphere. At present we fear that it is not likely to serve any useful purpose. Practitioners of medicine will not care to wade through an octavo volume which is filled with elementary details a multifarious character. Members of the public, to whom it is addressed, cannot, we think, use it without the danger incidental to substituting themselves, who are sure to be very bad doctors, for the nearest medical practitioner who, at the worst, is sure to be a great deal better. After this objection has been digested, we ought to say that this handbook is the work of a man who has clearly devoted much thought to his profession, and is widely read in its recent literature. Dr. Gairdner discusses with candour and moderation the relations of the physician to the public, the character of the various delusions which have in modern times claimed the characters of systems of medicine; he deals with hygiene, nursing principles and treatment of disease with intelligence and acuteness, but he wholly fails to present a picture of any one disease which can be accepted as correct; and the errors of his pathology are most apparent where he attempts a complete or elaborate account. This failure is, perhaps, most striking in the article on consumption, where Dr. Gairdner gravely propounds the theory that the disease is due to the fermentation of "a film of albumen in the lungs, imperceptible to the microscope." It is unnecessary to criticise this or certain other doctrines propounded here. We should consider Dr. Gairdner a dangerous guide through the pathology of some of these serious diseases. But then no handbook can in such cases afford a sufficient guide to a non-medical person. In matters of hygiene and very minor medicine, this handbook may be recommended. It is unsafe for medical treatment of several grave disorders. But in such conditions no one should trust, except by compulsion, to the best handbook.

We have also received: *The Errors of Homœopathy*. By Dr. Barr Meadows. (H. Renshaw.)

#### THE MAGAZINES AND PERIODICALS.

THE "WESTMINSTER REVIEW," among its other highly interesting contents, has two papers upon subjects which are just now occupying a large share of public attention, the Salmon Fisheries and M. du Chaillu's Explorations. If the information of the writer who undertakes to expound the former subject were equal to his zeal, he would possibly have written a useful article upon it; but we are bound to say that, in our opinion, it is not. The facts respecting the discrepancies as to "close" times and other matters are all derived confessedly from the Commissioners' Report to both Houses of Parliament (1861). But whenever the author hazards an opinion he falls into difficulties. Thus, he thinks that as regards what is called in Scotland "the slap" (meaning the opening of the river and all obstructions and traps from Saturday night to Monday morning), rod-fishers might be favoured with permission to fish during that time. "Those," says the writer, "who are engaged at their labours throughout the week, the professional or the working man, might be allowed the opportunity (especially after morning-service time) of a few hour's recreation at 'the gentle art,' without much offence, we should think, either to the salmon or the parson." Were the writer of this to propound this or any similar doctrine in any part of Scotland, he would stand a chance of being mobbed. Aberdeen certainly would be too hot to hold him, and we know of no spot on the banks of the Clyde where he would be tolerated for one moment. This writer also, with his sweeping amendments, would wage war with nets of every description: "Whatever remonstrances may be made by the fishermen of England and Wales, the use of all fixed engines on the rivers or estuaries of the river, whether they are called stake-nets, putchers, puts, butts, drop-nets, baulk-nets, or by the euphonious appellation of jackass-nets, should be prohibited." But his general catalogue of amendments shows best how fitted this writer is to deal with this delicate question:

The first thing to be done is to clear the road by sweeping away that ancient forest of salmon laws, whose roots are in Magna Charta, and whose branches are—Heaven knows where. In its place we want an intelligible Act (if an intelligible Act be consistent with the principles of the British Constitution), embodying, as it appears to us, the following provisions, which, after the evidence we have adduced, do not require any specific justification. That a free passage shall be permitted to the fish through or over all weirs, dams, dykes, or other obstructions placed in the course of the rivers for industrial, public, or private purposes; that under penalties no refuse from mines, mills, or manufactories shall be permitted to go into the rivers; that stake-nets, putcher, putt or butt stages, together with all other fixed engines for the taking of salmon, be prohibited; that the annual close time be throughout the kingdom from the 1st of September to the 1st of February; and that no salmon shall be offered for sale in any place in England or Wales after the 10th of September, although rod-fishing may continue until the 15th of October; that a weekly close time of not less than thirty-six hours be enforced; that illegal fishing or poaching be made punishable by fine and imprisonment, by summary process before the magistrates; and that the whole of the fisheries be placed under the supervision of a central board, whose duty it shall be to divide the same into districts, for the management of each of which a local board of conservators shall be elected by the proprietors, with power of raising funds, appointing water-bailiffs, and making bye-laws; the whole of whose proceedings, however, shall be subject to the control of the central board.

The prospect is certainly an attractive one. Abolish all our ancient laws on the subject, and enact new ones; vest the entire control of all the fisheries in a Central Board, with plenty of good opportunities for Government patronage; abolish all works and manufactures on the

banks of streams; confiscate those proprietary rights which have been the subjects of devise, sale, and settlement for centuries; enlarge the power of the magistrates to inflict "fine and imprisonment;" and in return you may chance to get salmon twopence a pound cheaper—but the chance a very remote one.—With regard to M. du Chaillu the *Westminster* is more happy. After enumerating and admitting all the objections of Dr. Gray, the writer adds:

Notwithstanding the facts just indicated, which preclude us from feeling that implicit trust in M. du Chaillu's narrative which otherwise we should place in it, we cannot help believing it to be substantially true. It is pervaded by an air of verisimilitude, reality, and good faith, which generate confidence. Moreover, it presents such abundant evidences of the general good sense and enlightened intelligence of the writer, that we feel assured he would be too wise, if he were not too honest, to attempt to deceive the English and American public by a monstrous fabrication, the falsehood of which must speedily be demonstrated and cover him with infamy. Indeed, we do not believe the numerous narratives in the volume could have been invented; if they were, all we can say is, they rival in ability and interest the great fiction of Defoe. To us their general truthfulness is a far more credible hypothesis. To this, therefore—in common with Sir Roderick Murchison, Professor Owen, and Professor Huxley—we hold; and proceeding upon it, we shall, without further adverse criticism, make our readers acquainted with the more important results of M. du Chaillu's explorations in the western parts of equatorial Africa.

The *Cornhill Magazine* opens with a capital chapter of "Philip." The hero enters into his evil days with the best possible spirits, and quite enjoys the sympathies of his friends. He takes to dining on a shilling, and talks rapturously of the Boiled-Beef House in the Old Bailey. Perhaps there is something a little monotonous (having regard to Mr. Thackeray's former writings) in making the young man take to writing for the press in his need. Is there no other occupation than the press to which a clever young fellow can devote himself when he finds the world before him where to choose? Mr. Thackeray would have us think that there is not; for he never gives his heroes any other. In the glimpses here given into press life, we recognise some old friends, Cassidy, Finucane, and Captain Shandon. There is the *Pall-mall Gazette*—at whose foundation, be it remembered, the great Mr. Pendennis himself and Mr. George Warrington assisted—and what could be better for poor Philip than to join its staff. An unfortunate officer of the Life Guards Green, one Cornet Canterton, a *militaire* with poetical aspirations, indites a volume of poems called "Trumpet Calls," which Philip fleshes his maiden tomahawk upon, by cutting it up. His style, according to the chronicler, was not A 1, and he should never have tempted the Muse. "His style was coarse, his wit clumsy and savage. Never mind characterising either now. He has seen the error of his ways, and divorced with the muse whom he never ought to have wooed." The best part of this press episode is the sketch of Mugford, the proprietor of the *Pall-mall Gazette*, a capital type of a species of newspaper proprietors not yet quite extinct.

He came of the old school of the press. Like French marshals, he had risen from the ranks, and retained some of the manners and oddities of the private soldier. A new race of writers had grown up since he enlisted as printer's boy—men of the world, with the manners of other gentlemen. Mugford never professed the least gentility. He knew that his young men laughed at his peculiarities, and did not care a fig for their scorn. As the knife with which he conveyed his victuals to his mouth went down his throat at the plenteous banquets which he gave, he saw his young friends wince and wonder, and rather relished their surprise. Those lips never cared in the least about placing his *h's* in right places. They used bad language with great freedom—to hear him bullying a printing-office was a wonder of eloquence—but they betrayed no secrets, and the words which they uttered you might trust. He had belonged to two or three parties, and had respected them all. When he went to the Under-Secretary's office he was never kept waiting; and once or twice Mrs. Mugford, who governed him, ordered him to attend the Saturday reception of the Ministers' ladies, where he might be seen, with dirty hands, it is true, but a richly embroidered waistcoat and fancy satin tie. His heart, however, was not in these entertainments. I have heard him say that he only came because Mrs. M. would have it; and he frankly owned that he "would rather have a pipe, and a drop of something ot, than all your ices and rubbish." . . . "All this pitching into the poet is very well, you know, Cassidy," says Mugford to his subordinate; "it's like shooting a butterfly with a blunderbuss; but if Firmin likes that kind of sport, I don't mind. There won't be any difficulty about taking his copy at our place. The duchess knows another old woman who is a friend of his" ("the duchess," was the title which Mr. Mugford was in the playful habit of conferring upon his wife). "It's my belief young F. had better stick to the law, and leave the writing rubbish alone. But he knows his own affairs best, and, mind you, the duchess is determined we shall give him a helping hand." . . . One day Mugford expected a celebrated literary character to dinner, and Philip and Cassidy were invited to meet him. The great man was ill, and was unable to come. "Don't dish up the side-dishes," called out Mugford to his cook, in the hearing of his other guests, "Mr. Lyon ain't a coming." They dined quite sufficiently without the side-dishes, and were perfectly cheerful in the absence of the lion. Mugford patronised his young men with amusing good-nature. "Firmin, cut the goose for the duchess, will you? Cass, can't say Bo! to one, he can't. Ridley, a little of the stuffing; it'll make your hair curl."

The second essay upon the "Study of History" displays some thoughtfulness and knowledge of the subject. To our apprehension, however, the great bar to the study of history as a reliable science is the *absolute impossibility of ascertaining the exact truth about any past event*. Until that be got over, we must be content to treat it as an empirical and not very reliable branch of knowledge in which the dates are only a little more reliable than the narrative of the facts, and those only a little nearer the truth than the deductions attempted to be drawn from them. The paper on "The Salmon and its Growth" is written to meet a demand of the times. There are several salmon Bills before the Legislature and the press is paying some attention to the subject. It is to be regretted, however, that the *Cornhill* has not been so fortunate as to secure the assistance of a writer who understood the

subject he was writing about. The very first sentence betrays his want of knowledge, for he says that of all the fish in the waters of Britain "the salmon is the one about which we know more than any other." Had he said "less" he would have been much nearer the truth. There is an exceedingly well-written and interesting physiological article on "Food—What it Does," in which the subject of food and its assimilation is treated in a popular yet thoroughly scientific manner which is exceedingly interesting. Mr. Doyle's "Bird's-eye View" for this month is of "A State Dinner," in which that pompous and dreary ceremony is displayed in all its funereal hideousness and discomfort.

Several of the magazines this month refer to the serious question of the influence of liquor on the Anglo-Saxon race. *Meliora* (a publication devoted to the serious and intelligent discussion of important social questions) has a well-reasoned article on "The Anglo-Saxon Race and the Liquor Traffic," in which the differing policies of the Colonies and of the Home Government are contrasted, unfavourably for the latter. While the Colonies are doing all in their power to stay the pest, the British Legislature encourages it by opening new sources of liquor traffic, and encouraging the sale of intoxicating drinks in the interest of the revenue. Mr. Gladstone himself has confessed that "the bare contemplation of the enormous number of places licensed by the State for the sale of spirits, sent a kind of shudder through the frame." In opposition to the theory that the encouragement of light foreign wines would wean people from the use of ardent spirits, the writer forcibly points out that all experience teaches that the invariable tendency of the drink appetite is from the weaker to the stronger, and never vice versa. Opposition to drinking habits seems indeed to be a leading object with *Meliora*. In the same number we find a review of an ironical *eulogium* upon drunkenness entitled "Ebrietatis Encomium; or, the Praise of Drunkenness; wherein is authentically and most evidently proved the necessity of frequently getting Drunk; and that the practice is most Ancient, Primitive, and Catholic." By Boniface Oinophilus, De Monte Fiascone, A.B.C. London: Printed for C. Chapple. 1812." From an entertaining

notice of Owen Feltham and his works, we extract the following eloquent denunciation of the master vice:

"THE DRUNKARD.—As to the drunkard, he hath *laesa memoria* while he is in his cups, and if he drinks on he hath none. While Bacchus is his chief god, Apollo never keeps him company. Friends and foes, familiars and strangers, are then alike to him; and he forgetfully speaks of that, in his cups, which, if he were sober, the rack could not wrest from him. First, he speaks he knows not what; nor can he after remember what it was he spoke. He speaks that which he should forget; and forgets that which he did speak. Drunkenness is, the death of rational man, which only time and abstinence can resuscitate. *Absentem laedit qui cum ebrio litigat.* He who quarrels with one that is drunk is like the fool who fights with him who is absent. He is not fit to keep another's secrets who knows not how to close up his own thoughts."

"DRUNKENNESS.—There is but one thing which distinguishes beast from man—this drunkenness robs him of it. The cup is the betrayer of the mind. . . . Drunkenness besets a nation and brutifies even the bravest spirits. . . . The Macedonian Philip would not make war against the Persians when he heard they were such drinkers; for, he said, they would ruin themselves. . . . What a monster man is in his intemperies! A swimming eye, a face both roast and sod, a rambling tongue, clamped to the roof and gums; a drumming ear; a fevered body; a boiling stomach; a mouth rendered nauseous with offensive fumes, till it sickens the brain with giddiness; a palsied hand, and legs tottering and reeling under their moistened burthen. . . . Let me rather be disliked for not being a beast, than be good-fellowed with a sot for being one. Some laugh at me for being sober; and I laugh at them for being drunk. Let their pleasures crown them, and their mirth abound; the next day they will feel the inconvenience of it. 'Bibite et pergracemini, O Cimmeri! Ebrietatem stupor, dolor, imbecillitas, morbus, et mors ipsa comitantur! Drink on and revel, O Cimmerians; your drunkenness is accompanied by stupefaction of the mind, lowness of spirits, by weakness, by disease, and even by death itself."

We have also received: *Bentley's Miscellany*.—*The Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine*.—*Entertaining Things*.—*The Bulwark*.—*The Scottish Review*.—*The Boy's Own Magazine*.—*The Boy's Own Library*.—*The Oxford Parochial Magazine*.—*Duffy's Hibernian Magazine*.—*The Ladies' Companion*.—*The Owl Papers*, No. V.—*The Technologist*.—*The Family Treasury of Sunday Reading*.—*Chambers's Journal*.—*Kingston's Magazine for Boys*.—*The London Medical Review*.—*The Life-Boat: a Journal of the National Life-Boat Institution*.

## EDUCATION, THE DRAMA, MUSIC, ART, SCIENCE, &c.

### EDUCATION.

*Philo-Socrates. Part II.—Among the Boys.* By WILLIAM ELLIS, Author of "Religion in Common Life," "Outlines of Social Economy," &c. (Smith, Elder, and Co. pp. 312.)

WE HAVE ALREADY EXPRESSED OUR OPINION that Mr. William Ellis would neither extend his reputation nor put money into his purse by the publication of such pseudo-Socraticism as he gave his readers in Part I. of the work before us. This second part enables us to grant Mr. Ellis the merit at least of consistency in his writings. The questions still appear to us to be just as unlike any that Socrates would put as the answers are to those which English boys would give. We cannot fancy that any boy would utter such priggish Johnsonianism as the following:

P. Is there rational ground for expecting that such teaching and training will ever be adequately provided for all the young?

B. There are signs in abundance that the time is not far distant when the duty owed by parents to their children, by adults to the young, will be properly attended to. The aim in our schools should be to make good parents. Every virtue will be comprehended and provided for in that aim. One generation of good parents will leave nothing to be sought for. Similar generations must follow and succeed.

We give another question and answer taken quite at hap-hazard from the pages before us:

P. Is not the interference of parents and friends in the placing of the young frequently condemned as "favouritism?"

B. It is a common practice with many to affix an ugly name to conduct which jars against their own wishes and efforts. When a capitalist or person in authority abuses a trust, or endangers an industrial concern by mismanagement, a term expressive of his dishonesty or fatuity would be more appropriate than an accusation of jobbery or favouritism, which might equally be hurled against him if his appointment of a friend or kinsman happened to be a judicious one.

Fancy, again, a boy-prig replying to a question half a page in length touching the effect of Australian and Californian gold on the community at large in the following strain—the boy in question is supposed to differ from the generally received opinion: "You will not think us presumptuous if we say that it probably arises from the circumstance that there are many people who have not given systematic attention to the subject under such experienced guidance as we have been favoured with."

ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, the 29th ult., the annual distribution of prizes in the Faculty of Arts and Laws, in connection with University College, London, took place at the college in Gower-street, in the presence of a large audience. The chair was taken by the Right Hon. Lord Taunton, supported by the Right Hon. Lord Brougham. Professor Potter, Dean of the College, read the annual report, from which it appeared that there was an increase in the number of students attending the ordinary classes of the Faculty of Arts. In the present session it had been 226, while in the previous session the number was 220, and in the one preceding it was

206. The number of new students in the present session was 114. The number of students who had attended schoolmasters' classes for Latin and Greek, mathematics and natural physiology, during the present session, was 28. The course of lectures on animal physiology, which had been delivered by Mr. Marshall, had been attended by 110 students, of whom 89 were schoolmasters. A course of lectures on animal physiology had been delivered by Mr. Marshall to ladies exclusively, and had been attended by 111 ladies, of whom 97 were engaged in education, district visiting, or similar pursuits. The additions to the libraries, as appeared by the report of Feb. 27, 1861, were—by donations, 224 volumes and 121 pamphlets; by purchase, 109 volumes and 144 pamphlets. The reading of the report was received with great satisfaction.

*Oxford*.—On Monday morning, July 1, the following gentlemen were admitted foundation members of St. John's College:—Fellows: William Herbert Maddock and David Robert Paramore, after twelve months' probation. Scholars: Henry Duff Traill, Edward C. Dermer, Launcelot Lambert Sharpe, and Arthur Loughborough, from Merchant Taylors' School; Frederic E. Warren, from Reading. Exhibitors: Reginald Hughes and Arthur Brookland Mason.

The new Lord Chancellor (Lord Westbury) was educated at Wadham College, and in 1818 took a first class in "Literis Hamanioribus," together with James Buchanan and Charles Girdlestone, also members of Wadham. Sir Richard Bethell, up to the time of his elevation, held the appointment of Counsel to the University of Oxford.

### MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

*ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.*—"Un Ballo in Maschera," after one or two postponements, was produced on the 27th ult., with a completeness unsurpassed by any previous lyric representations at Covent-garden. To effect this, the resources of the house were copiously drawn upon. It is pretty well known that the plot of Verdi's newest opera differs in no material point from "Gustavus III.," to which Auber has wedged some of his most glowing inspirations. A glance at the argument will illustrate this. Count *Richard*, Governor of Naples (Sig. Mario), has a secret love for *Amelia* (Mme. Penco), the wife of his friend and secretary *Renato* (Sig. Graziani). *Richard's* life is imperilled by conspirators, and he goes in disguise to *Ulrica*, a sorceress (Mme. Nantier Didié), to have his fate predicted. The sibyl declares the assassin to be he who next takes his hand. Regardless of the oracle, *Richard* seizes the hand of *Renato*, as the latter is about to enter the dwelling of the sorceress. Whilst in the hut *Amelia* and *Ulrica* have a conference on the mode of cure for a guilty love. A *Ulrica* growing in the locality of the weird is pointed out, and at midnight *Amelia* goes in quest of it. *Richard* follows her, but both are surprised by *Renato*, who makes known that conspirators are seeking him. He entreats *Richard* to fly, but the guilty lover being loth to expose *Amelia* refuses, unless *Renato* will pledge himself to secure the safety of the lady—who is veiled—conduct her to the

city, and not attempt to discover her secret. *Renato* promises, and *Richard* departs. The conspirators fasten, as they suppose, on *Richard*, but it happens to be *Renato*; at the same time taunt the lady, and are about to attack her defender. *Amelia* interposes to save her husband, and *Renato* discovers his wife. Burning with jealousy and hatred, he joins the band of conspirators, who now cast lots who shall assassinate *Richard*. The horrid duty devolves upon *Renato*. *Amelia*, with a presentiment of what is likely to transpire, warns *Richard* not to appear at the masked ball proposed to take place at the palace. Through the imprudence of a page, *Oscar* (Mme. Miolan-Carvalho), *Renato* discovers the dress of the doomed one. In the crowd, *Richard* meets *Amelia*, who beseeches him to fly from impending assassination. Whilst bidding her farewell, he receives a fatal stab, and dies pardoning the conspirators, and leaving *Renato* and *Amelia* a prey to remorse. In a musical point of view Verdi's last opera is by no means his best. The ear is frequently refreshed with strains that the same composer has turned to account in previous works. There is no overture, or scarcely anything in the first act worth writing about. The second lifting of the curtain exhibits the habitation of the sorceress—a feeble imitation of the *Azucena* scene in "*Il Trovatore*." We may, however, cite an injunction by the sibyl to *Amelia*, "Dunque ascoltate;" a barcarole, which Sig. Mario delivered with a wonderful rapidity of utterance; and, better still, a quintet at the close of the act, as equal to many of Verdi's best things. In the third act *Richard* and *Amelia* occupy the stage a considerable time, and the music given to them, though not overcharming on the score of originality, is quite upon a par with Verdi generally. The darling of "Young Italy," so esteemed by his admirers for a redundancy of melody, might have scattered some of it over each of the three acts mentioned, to the manifest advantage of the opera and all concerned in it. The fourth and last act has an air assigned to *Renato*, "O dolceze perdute!" which is likely to be heard frequently apart from the opera. Mme. Miolan-Carvalho gained an encore in one of the three solos that fell to her share, and Mario, amidst divided expressions of opinion, yielded to the call for a repetition of the barcarole before alluded to. Mme. Penco's acting and singing throughout exhibited a correct taste and finished style of execution. Didie was, as usual, thoroughly up to her duty, and no two "Enemies of the Duke" could have been more strikingly pourtrayed than they were by M. Zelger and Sig. Tagliafico. "*Un Ballo in Maschera*" has received an excellent start, and if it cannot be kept on its legs, no fault whatever must be attributed to any one concerned in its production at Covent Garden.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—However sanguine the expectations of the director of the Monday Popular Concerts might have been previous to the final concert of the season, little doubt can exist that on the first evening in July they were fully realised. Every nook and corner into which a seat could be thrust, or standing room obtained, were taken full advantage of. By means of a slight departure from the general character and structure of the programme, something was provided for the taste of every one; much as tastes may differ in large and critical assemblages. Beethoven's quartet in E flat (No. 10), submitted for the first time at these *seances*, received the most profound attention, and proved a welcome work. This composition is known to musicians as one of the posthumous dedications to Prince Nicholas Galitzin. Like many other quartets from the same inventive hand, it abounds with "sentences hard to be understood." With such interpreters, however, as MM. Wieniawski, Ries, Webb, and Piatti, a quick discerning audience may soon obtain glimpses of the great tone-poet's meaning. It is no departure from truth to say that such was peculiarly the case on Monday evening. Another novelty consisted in a sonata for pianoforte and violin from the "restored master," Johann-Ludwig Dussek. The more the compositions of this gifted musician are heard, the greater is the wonder that of late years they have been so much neglected and shelved. Miss Arabella Goddard and M. Wieniawski performed the G major (Op. 69) in such a manner as to whet the appetite for a more frequent contact with the Bohemian's works. A third feature deserving of mention relates to the harpsichord lessons of Domenico Scarlatti, played by Mr. Charles Halle, and though placed low in the programme they commanded the closest attention. These lessons created an extraordinary sensation in the last century, and were, according to Burney, the wonder and delight of every hearer who had a spark of enthusiasm about him, and could feel new and bold effects, intrepidly produced by the breach of almost all the old and established rules of composition. From Sig. Piatti's prominent contributions to the evening's entertainment we may cite Bach's prelude, sarabande, and gavotte, a remarkable specimen of quaint musical literature. Miss Arabella Goddard and Mr. Charles Halle gave splendid *coup* to the instrumental division of the programme by means of Mozart's duet in D major for two pianofortes. The published bill of particulars was somewhat disarranged by the non-appearance of Mr. Sims Reeves. Miss Banks selected a song of Schubert's, entitled "Le Secret," and Dussek's "Name the glad day," and gained liberal applause in both. Mr. Santley—who supplied the place of Mr. Reeves—sang a romance from "Dinorah," and, as a matter of course, had a pull at the rope. All things duly weighed we hesitate not to state that the last concert of the season was decidedly the best, and we have no doubt that it tended in every way to "The Director's Benefit."

EXETER HALL.—Taking into account the intrinsic merits of the Yorkshire Choral Union, and the renown they have attained through-

out England, it was not unreasonable to expect that their visit to the metropolis would create, to some extent, a sensation, especially among those who profess warm admiration of Handel and especial love for his "sacred oratorio." Words, however, of this kind cost nothing, and professions are things equally cheap. "Messiah" is usually given in Exeter-hall to an auditory bounded only by the walls. Not so on the evening of the 27th ult., for the orchestra appeared to be the only part of the room in which the human family were gathered together in a compact form. From whatever cause this circumstance may have taken its rise, it is a regrettable one, seeing that heavy losses must have been entailed, and a glorious lesson to many a choral society within a short radius of St. Paul's has slipped by without advantage. Such a soloist as Mrs. Sunderland, considering how rare her visits, deserved something better to sing to than rows of empty seats. We have not a soprano, ambitious of the sacred school, to be compared with the prima donna of the North in the music of Handel. With a proper reverence for her great author, faultlessness of intonation, an avoidance of all effort, and a proper perception of the subject on which her vocal attributes are brought to bear, we regard Mrs. Sunderland as just such an exponent as Handel himself would have deemed most worthy. The other soloists were Miss Freeman, Mr. Inkersoll, Mr. Garner, and Mr. Santley. Dr. Monk of York presided at the organ.

On the following evening St. James's Hall was the locale selected by these Yorkshire chorists for a miscellaneous concert. In addition to native strength, Miss Arabella Goddard and Mr. Sims Reeves appeared. Some of the part-songs and choral gales were given with immense effect; but we repeat a regret that the four hundred who paid London a visit were not supported in proportion to their deserts. Encores were both frequent and hearty. Mr. Sims Reeves came in contact with one in Balfe's new ballad "Fresh as a rose," and Purcell's defiant song "Come if you dare." Miss Arabella Goddard met with a recall in "Where the bee sucks." Mrs. Sunderland's admirers were equally pressing, and the chorists themselves had thrice to acknowledge similar compliments.

PIATTI'S CONCERT.—The little theatre at Campden-house, Kensington, was crowded on Saturday by the friends of this celebrated violoncellist. As a matter of course, the *bénéficiaire* figured conspicuously. Mme. Piatti appeared in the twofold character of singer and pianist. Mme. Lemmens-Sherrington and Sig. Gardoni sang a duet, by Gounod, entitled "Philemon and Baucis." Sig. Delle Sedie made choice of an air of Donizetti, "Ah quella fa per me." Mr. Santley one less familiar, by Mariani, "Giovannettino della bella voce." Mme. Sainton Dolby, and other vocalists of eminence, were present; and among the instrumentalists, Mr. Sainton and Herr Strauss were not the least conspicuous.

METROPOLITAN POLICE BAND.—If England be not a musical nation, as some foreigners aver, it is making great efforts to become one. Judging from the signs of the times, the day cannot surely be far distant when every society and institution will regard a band of musicians as essential to its well-being as the army of functionaries, invariably attached thereto, is considered necessary. On Saturday "The Force" turned out, not with swords and staves, but with trumpets and drums. The Royal Horticultural Gardens were the bases of operation. To what extent the "art divine" has been cultivated by these first representatives of the law we cannot at present avouch; suffice it to say that G and H only appeared on Saturday. The music selected was easy to perform, and we feel bound to say that upon the whole few occasions presented themselves for fault finding. Sir Richard Mayne gave countenance to this musical demonstration, but we must confess our want of sagacity to discover the wisdom of placing the highly-accomplished band of the First Life Guards in juxtaposition with musical recruits. As an experiment, the meeting in question may be regarded in the light of a success. Time and experience will suggest improvements.

MISS BILLING'S CONCERT.—From the multiplicity of concerts that have taken place within the last month many have perforce been overlooked, although, regarded intrinsically, they deserved a better fate. We cannot, however, be oblivious of one given at Collard's Rooms, on the 29th ult., by the young lady whose name heads this article. The programme, though a full one, was not so remarkable for length as quality. Miss Billing, a singer of considerable promise, selected an aria from "Anna Bolena," "Deh non voler costringere;" and notwithstanding a wrong time of introduction, it won for the *bénéficiaire* eulogies as ardent as they were deserved. In Benedict's well-known cavatina, "By the sad sea waves," an equally unmistakable triumph resulted. Mlle. Elvira del Bianca, Mme. Rieder, Miss Wilkinson, Signori Gardoni, Belletti, Lablache, Pezze, Garcia, and others of note, contributed to the wealth of the entertainment. A new ballad, composed by Linley for Gardoni, "I mourn thy absence," sung for the first time, claims also a passing notice. M. Benedict and Herr Ganz divided the duties of conductorship.

HANOVER-SQUARE.—A large party assembled at the fashionable music-room in this quarter of the metropolis, on Tuesday morning, in honour of the Royal Society of Female Musicians. The programme was a very long, but not a very attractive one. To our thinking, the only piece that has claim to notice on the ground of merit and novelty, was Weber's concertante duet for pianoforte and clarinet. This was magnificently played by Miss Arabella Goddard and Mr. Lazarus. Professor Sterndale Bennett and Mr. Cusins officiated as conductors.—Herr Lidel's Concert, at the same place in the evening, was very well

attended. Miss Arabella Goddard, Miss Banks, Mme. Laura Baxter, Mr. George Perren, Mr. Santley, and Sig. Regondi, were the *artistes* engaged.—The second *Conversazione* of the Musical Society of London took place on Wednesday evening. Mme. Lemmens-Sherrington, Misses Banks, McLeod, Mangold, Sig. Gardoni, Mr. Aptommas, and the members of the singing classes under the direction of Mr. Smart, figured most conspicuously in the programme. St. James's Hall was thronged on the occasion.

## CONCERTS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

MON.	Royal Surrey Gardens. Prince George Galitzin's; and during the week. 7.
	St. James's, Lower Hall. Swiss Female Singers; and during the week. 8.
	Queen Ann-street, Cavendish-square. Herr Ganz's Matinée (last). 3.
	Her Majesty's Concert Room. Christy's Minstrels; and during the week. 8.
	Collard and Collard's. Mr. Aptommas's Harp Matinée. 2.30
TUES.	34. Dover-street, Piccadilly. Grand (for a benevolent purpose). 2.30.
	Bijou Theatre. Grand Matinée Musicale. 3.
WED.	Exeter Hall. National Choral Society. 7.15.
	Hanover Square. Mme. de Vacheran's Annual. 8.
FRIDAY.	Crystal Palace. Eleventh Opera Concert. 2.
SAT.	Her Majesty's Concert Room. Christy's Minstrels. 3.
	Crystal Palace. Grand Vocal and Instrumental. 3.

## MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

THE PASTIMES of shooting "Folly as she flies" and "catching the ball of public fancy on the hop" are doubtless very excellent ones; but the aim should be sure, and the hand that is stretched to seize the protean plaything should be a dexterous one, or the games are likely to prove dull and tedious. The French *vauveillists* are very clever at seizing the whim of the moment, and dressing it up in humorous costume; but their dramatic writing is an art in France, whereas in England it is—what it is. With infinite variety of fancy the Frenchman will take the passing idea, and so interweave it with the common incidents of everyday life, will so skilfully bring out the comic points, and exaggerate the natural absurdity of the matter (for everything popular has an absurd point of view), that he makes it amusing; such of the English dramatists who ever attempt such a feat have but one recipe, one plan for carrying it out—they bring upon the stage a very commonplace young lady and a still more commonplace young gentleman to whose union there is an obstacle in the form of a stern father or an obdurate uncle, and they proceed to solve the difficulty by means of the popular matter to be satirised. Somehow or other, by hook or by crook, the consent of old Figgins is to be obtained by means of a volunteer, or a Turkish bath, or the gorilla. The last is Colonel Addison's expedient who, in a trifling little farce called "Mr. Gorilla," contrives to keep the Adelphi audience in a roar by using that very popular ape for dramatic purposes. It is a curious little piece, full of practical drolleries and some horse-play. The language is, perhaps, not very carefully polished, and captious critics might, perhaps, complain of the almost utter absence of wit or novelty in the whole matter, not to mention the perplexity into which they may have been thrown by the unexplained introduction of the game of cricket, for no apparent purpose but to make Mr. Paul Bedford sing a song about that game, which would have done equally well in any other piece. What of that? The audience laughs, and that is really all that either the manager or the author cares about. It should be mentioned that Mr. Bedford played the monster with a fidelity to nature which almost entitles him to a right of settlement (under the Poor-law Act) in Equatorial Africa. We only hope that M. du Chaillu may not visit the theatre some evening and make a mistake. Even Paul the gorilla-killer could be better spared than Paul the fun-maker.

The Musical Society of London gave their second *conversazione* at St. James's Hall on Wednesday evening, thus bringing a prosperous season to a brilliant termination. The great hall was thronged with crowds of fashionable visitors, and nearly all the musical celebrities of the day were present. A large collection of works of art was exhibited, including paintings, drawings, photographic portraits, *cartes de visite* by the first photographers of the day, and many other artistic objects of interest. The musical programme, which lent a grace and ornament to the entertainment, included vocal performances by Mme. Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Banks, Miss McLeod, Miss Mangold, and Sig. Gardoni. Among the instrumentalists were Mr. Aptommas, the celebrated harpist, and several part-songs were given by the members of the singing-classes, under the direction of Mr. Henry Smart. Great credit is due to Mr. Charles Salaman, the secretary, for the admirable manner in which all the arrangements were made and carried out.

Upon an announcement that Mrs. Stirling, the accomplished actress, has lost all her jewellery by robbery, and that there is little or no chance of its recovery, a proposal has been made by some of her friends and admirers that a subscription should be set on foot for the purpose of replacing, as far as it may be practicable, that serious loss. As much of the lost jewellery had attached to it the sentimental value of personal interest, it is of course impossible that the reparation of the mischief can be complete; but as Mrs. Stirling has many friends, and the number of her admirers is only commensurate with that of the general public, which has long since elevated her to the throne of polite comedy on the English stage, we cannot doubt that the subscription will be amply sufficient to replace at least the intrinsic worth of the stolen jewels. Messrs. Tom Taylor, Charles Manby, and Mark Lemon have interested themselves in the matter, and subscriptions will be received by Mr. Sams, of St. James's-street, who will act as treasurer in the matter.

We have received a letter signed "John D. Denman, B.C.L. (late of St. John's College, Cambridge, author of 'The Drama Vindicated,' and formerly Acting-Manager of the Cambridge Garrick Club), claiming for himself the credit due to the origination of the scheme for erecting a monument to Shakespeare. Mr. Denman says: "I really conceive that the credit of devising the plan of originating a penny subscription, or even more if suitable to the subscribers' means, is entirely attributable to myself, and was earnestly advocated by several consecutive letters of mine as may be seen in the Leamington and Birmingham newspapers of three years ago." Mr. Denman further says: "I believe, too, I may appeal to the

very same journals of local information for having suggested the propriety of restoring the colouring to the monumental bust of Shakespeare (for which Mr. Collins has been so unwarrantably censured) in the chancel of the Holy Trinity Church, at Stratford-upon-Avon, and am right proud to be reviled in company with that gentleman, the Rev. the Vicar, Dr. Kingsley, and others of taste, and of course included in the tasteless and self-sufficient remarks of some bilious scribbler in the prejudiced — —, for the judicious restoration of the invaluable bust to its original state, before the busy meddling fingers of Malone were permitted by silly good-natured Dr. Davenport (a former Vicar of the Church), to reduce the figure to its late hideously whitened lump of insanity. In conclusion, I would wish it to be known generally that the beautiful chancel of the parish church at Stratford-upon-Avon was admirably restored by the late Mr. Britton some years since, by a guinea subscription, and no more, from the liberality of certain individuals. I merely throw out this as an additional hint. The late King William IV, headed this restoration fund with 50/., the highest sum permitted; and I cannot but think that the theatres ought severally to give a special performance, for many obvious reasons peculiarly attached to them, in aid of the proposed national monument to him from whom they derived their intellectual as well as pecuniary profit."

A letter has been published, bearing the signature of Rossini, in which the venerable *maestro* declines to contribute a *Triumphal March* to the Great Exhibition of 1862, on the ground that he *no longer belongs to the musical world*, otherwise it would have given him great pleasure to prove that he has "not forgotten the noble hospitality of England." MM. Auber and Meyerbeer have also been applied to contribute a musical composition.

## ART AND ARTISTS.

## THE BRITISH INSTITUTION: ENGLISH MASTERS.

WHENEVER THE MANAGERS OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION are at a loss for an attractive point to their summer exhibition, they fall back upon Sir Joshua—the master whom all of us agree to admire. We can hardly find it in our heart to quarrel with the poverty of invention that is the occasion of displays which, however often repeated, are always delightful. Still it might be well for the directors to wake up to the fact that Sir Joshua is not the only great English master; and that no collective display of any English master (except Wilkie) who has died during the last quarter of a century, has yet been attempted in Pall-mall. This constant ignoring of all English masters except one or two is neither fair to the English School nor profitable to the public.

Of the forty-two examples of Reynolds here assembled, not perhaps more than a dozen are of first-class rank. But the artist is represented at various eras, and in various phases of felicity. The three full-length, fancy portraits make a glorious show at the end of the south room. To what triumphant account foolish allegory is turned in the stately "Mrs. Peter Beckford" (183), in amber gown, sacrificing at a tripod, with an attendant female figure behind her. Grand and imposing is the "Mary, Duchess of Ancaster" (184), with up-turned, contemplative face seen in profile, resting her face on one hand. How superb is the fantastic costume—ermine on her shoulders, slippers on her feet (her Grace is out of doors), a glowering dashed-in landscape and glimpse of sea and ship behind. Sportive grace, beauty, and high breeding animate the well-known portrait of "Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire" (192), who is descending a flight of steps into the garden, her face turned towards us in an arch, triumphant manner. The gleaming white dress, relieved by gold, touched in as only Sir Joshua and Gainsborough knew how to do it, contrasts with the deep, full colour of the Mrs. Beckford, and is still more superb in effect.

One of the most important Sir Joshuas is hung in the middle room, over the fireplace—"Lady Ilchester and her two eldest daughters" (84). There is less of gorgeous masquerade and brilliant make-believe, more of unsophisticate nature, though still very artistically interpreted, in this pure and beautiful picture. The lady is sitting, the two little ones are standing up on stool and seat beside her; mother and children extend their arms towards one another, in the most expressive yet unforced attitudes. All are dressed in white, skilfully relieved by quiet bits of red here and there—in the band around the lady's waist, the shoes of the children, the velvet of the stool, &c. In the "Children of Lord Eardley" (166) we have another family group, with less sentiment, but full of graphic picturesque power in the treatment of costume. The young lady, dressed in white, sits, holding a large black hat, while the boy stands beside her, in man's coat and top-boots, holding a cane in his hand, a dog at his feet. His long flowing hair and open waistcoat are the points relied on to relieve the stiffness of his seemingly intractable dress. In No. 203 (a half-length) we see the famous beauty again, Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire, seated and playing with her infant daughter, who stands beside her. It is a daring and wonderful picture; but perhaps a trifle too obviously ambitious. We cannot get rid of a sense of effort as we look at it. Of course we are here comparing Sir Joshua with himself, not with other men. With this grand group may be compared other less important pictures of similar materials. "Lavinia, Countess of Spencer, and her eldest son" (162) is one. She is seated in a landscape, her right arm supports her face, which, seen in profile, is looking up, shaded by a large blue hat—a feature to drive many a portrait painter to his wit's end, but seized upon by Sir Joshua, and made a special felicity of. The little boy stands beside her. No. 210 is another group of high-bred mother and child, she seated, he stand-

ing; the "Countess of Pembroke and her son;" her dress and *coiffure* fanciful and superb.

Among the single figures of ladies, none here, for grace, piquancy, originality, and splendour, exceeds probably what the "Frances, Marchioness of Camden" (169) must have been once. Even now 'tis beautiful in ruin—the coquettish-looking high-bred fair one, seated in a white dress on a velvet cushion on the ground among the trees, and gazing stedfastly before her. Her brown hair is gathered up in a tower, and sets off, as such things only can on Sir Joshua's canvases, the defiant beauty of that oval face, and the strong full colour of those crimson lips and cheeks. It was "impasto" which was the ruin of this picture. "Lavinia, Countess Spencer" (182), whom we saw just now with her child, is another lovely picture (a head), and an unspoiled one. White dress again, set off by a very broad flapping straw hat, bound by a broad blue riband. The lady was no regular beauty it is evident. But what grace, intelligence, and interest the master has imparted to it; what a glorious study of light and shade he has made by the help of that broad straw hat. As an instance of Reynolds's power of treating costume, the anonymous "Portrait of a Lady" (204) is very remarkable. The lady is seated, and wears a tower of a hat with blue ribands, which in itself is simply *outré*, but is here made picturesque and telling. Among the other portraits of ladies, there are several exemplifying the master's characteristic power, at its usual level, of developing richness of colour and graceful or striking *pose*, which call for no special notice. The small head, hung here too high, of the "Lady Ann Bingham" (206), dressed in white, her face shaded by a broad straw hat, her waist bound by a black riband, is not one of these. What coquettish modestly-wicked fun in those sparkling eyes, what Hebe-like youth in that elastic, graceful form. But, alas! for *impasto* again: the picture, or at all events the background, appears to be in a very unsatisfactory state, showing signs not of youth, but of premature decrepitude. An earlier and very different picture, on the other hand, "Lady Eardley" (143), a head in an oval, painted on sounder principles, is still fresh and clear: a very pure, though quiet transcript of a demure beautiful face seen in profile. The lady wears powdered hair and pearls and a blue dress.

Reynolds's children are as delightful in their way as his women. "The Princess Sophia of Gloucester" (167), contributed by her Majesty, painted in 1774, is a very characteristic example, *naïf* in sentiment, rich and deep in colour. The little one is lying on the ground, embracing a little dog, and placing her baby face in her white baby-cap, beside his, in the prettiest and seemingly most artless way. The "Viscount Althorp, aged four years" (176), standing in a suit of white, only relieved by the black hat he holds, has the quaint archness of childhood, and in executive respects is one of Sir Joshua's marvels. "Master Bunbury" (188), the little fellow sitting and stooping forward, his hands on his knees, to have a good stare at us, is rather quaint than pleasing. "The School-boy" (160), from Warwick Castle, is an example of Sir Joshua's faultiest style: so elaborately and falsely brown, so thickly painted that you might almost dig into the paint. "George Greville" (157), as a youth, is an early and quaint production, dark and poor in colour, and devoid of expression, but honest and interesting in its way.

Of Sir Joshua's men, there are no very great specimens. Among the most interesting, as subjects, are the Garrick, and the small head of Dr. Johnson, a version of the well-known engraved portrait: Johnson with knit eye-brows, contracted eyes, and lips opening as to give us a good knock-me-down blow by word of mouth. The head of "Garrick" (148), contributed by the Marquis of Lansdowne, tells us more of the actor than that of Johnson does of the writer. He is seated at table and stooping forward, his hands clasped and resting on the "prologue" he is writing; while with perfect self-command on his part, he tries to look us out of countenance. For rendering of character, and as a painting, the best male portrait here is that of "Lord Richard Cavendish" (170). The nobleman is standing, his hand resting on a table—an impersonation of aristocratic pride and the would-be statesman. His cocked nose sniffs the air in a petulant, vinous way. Yet the figure is not without dignity of a kind, such as a great artist has it always within his power to infuse into a portrait. The head of "Sir John Eardley Wilmot" (142), the judge—of whose daughter we have a portrait—shows a gentleman in white wig, grey coat, with black irascible eyes, and a querulous cast of face. "Lord Anson" (199), presents a far from intellectual face, set off by blue coat and brocade. In the "Sir William James" (211), the blue coat and brocade do but exaggerate the natural portent afforded by that very red face and those truculent-looking eyes. Painting these two latter portraits was no holiday-work or gala time with Sir Joshua, we may be sure.

Turning to the other English masters, scantly represented on the present occasion, we have Gainsborough's very fine portrait of "Lord Chancellor Camden" (181), seated, and looking upwards; sober in colour, but grand in character, and powerfully painted. Romney's portrait group of himself and his father (201) is a fine example of that artist's mental force and purity of painting. The contrast afforded to the grey-haired, mild-visaged old man, by the dark-haired, powerful-browed, almost Italian-looking son—a man already prescient, as it were, of sorrow, is very telling. Of Ramsay, the Scottish Sir Joshua, a small head, hung high, of "Jean Jacques Rousseau" (145), hardly gives an adequate hint. The philosopher is habited in a black coat with fur collar, and his small pinched features and eager visage

look as querulous and keen as one might expect. Opie's "Portrait of a Lady" (141), hung high again, is a very sweet face, set off by the pretty white simple cap; very purely and soundly painted. We do not so well like the same artist's head of "Mary Walstonecroft" (173), looking off from the book she has been reading. The painting is powerful, but the lady looks hollow-eyed and dilapidated; yet at one time of her life, at all events, she was by no means a bad subject for the painter.

Of Hogarth we have one of the small repetitions or copies of the well-known scene from the "Beggar's Opera" (197), of which we have so often had better versions at the British Institution. An "Artist's Studio" (195), here attributed to him, has nothing to do with Hogarth, though something, perhaps, with Frank Hayman, whose pictures are always, if possible, nicknamed after Hogarth. It is a small, sketchy production of a foppish artist pretending to lay in a chalk outline of a nude figure on his canvas, while a lady, one arm around his waist, looks on. Leslie's "Miniature" (186), which occupies a central place, is one of the many sweet female heads he painted, refined and pure; but (in its present company especially) looks pinkish in its flesh tints, and chalky elsewhere. Of Stothard, the principal example is a pretty piece of fancy, deep and rich in colour (168), in which naked little *amorini*, variously occupied, are the *dramatis personæ*. The principal Gainsborough landscape is an oval of a "Boy tending Sheep" (214), an attractive bit of factitious pastoral and factitious landscape, with a glowing "sunset effect," as the auctioneers would say, not without charm. There is the inevitable quota of sloppy Morland—not even good as Morlands; a couple of De Loutherburgs, cold and mechanical, but of historic interest, and an Ibbetson, of similar claims to notice.

AT THE FRENCH GALLERY in Pall-mall are being exhibited Mr. A. W. B. Scott's eight pictures illustrative of the History of the English Border, painted expressly for Sir W. C. Trevelyan's hall at Wallington. We hope to notice this very original and interesting series in detail. Meanwhile, let us congratulate the public on the opportunity presented to it of seeing these pictures.

Mr. Maguire's large historical picture of "Cromwell refusing the Crown of England," now in course of being engraved, is again on view at Mr. Jening's in Cheapside. The picture is the property of Mr. Frank Crossley, M.P.

The Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts gave a *conversazione* at the French Gallery on Wednesday evening last.

The Institute of British Architects has issued cards for a *conversazione*, to be held on Wednesday evening next, the 10th inst. This will be the first given by the Institute in its new rooms in Conduit-street.

We are glad to learn, from Mr. Cowper's statement in the House, that on the many plans before Government for appropriating the site of Burlington House, and investing money in new erections there, no final decision has been come to. Long may it be before any is come to, and the present stately house is demolished to make way for ostentatious failures.

On Saturday last Mr. Tite, the wealthy ex-architect and capitalist, and the newly elected President of the Institute of British Architects, vindicated the justness of the Institute's choice by giving the Council, certain of the members, and "other persons of distinction," a grand banquet at the Star and Garter, Richmond, after which various complimentary speeches were let off.

Yesterday (Friday) Messrs. Christie were selling Mr. Fortune's fine collection of Japanese gold and lacquered work; also an interesting instalment of loot from the Emperor of China's Summer Palace: ancient enamels, ancient porcelain and jade, the Emperor's seal of state, embroidered court-dresses, the covering of the imperial throne, and many other sumptuous specimens of Oriental decorative art. Today the same auctioneers are selling the late Lieut.-Colonel Paterson's collection of ancient and modern pictures; and a miscellaneous collection of old pictures.

On Tuesday next, the 9th inst., Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson will sell the third part of the Rev. Dr. Wellesley's collection of engravings. This portion consists mainly of examples of the Italian school, including a fine series of etchings by the great later masters—Baroccio, Parmigiano, Guido, the Caracci, Spagnoletto, &c. To these must be added an interesting series of specimens of the Fontainebleau school—Boivin, Chartier, Davent, and others.

Messrs. J. and C. Watkins, Parliament-street, London, had the honour of attending at Buckingham Palace, to take portraits of their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess Alice, Prince Louis of Hesse, and the Count of Flanders. Messrs. Watkins have also recently taken similar portraits of the Prince de Joinville, the Dukes de Nemours and D'Aumale, the Duke of Richmond, the Marchioness of Ely, Earl Grey, the Earl of Sefton, the Earl and Countess of Caithness, the Countess de Grey and Ripon, Viscounts Lismore and Enfield, Lord Edward Russell, the Bishops of Carlisle and Worcester, the new Lord Chancellor, the American Ambassador, General Peel, Professors Owen and Faraday, the Rev. Charles Kingsley, M. Eugène Verboeckhoven, and M. Fechter in "Hamlet."

On the motion of Lord Redesdale, a select committee of the Peers has been appointed to inquire into the progress made in the wall-paintings of the Peers' robing-room, and to report when the room will be ready for occupation, or in what manner—if the paintings cannot soon be completed—the room may be rendered available for use. Lord Granville, in assenting on the part of Government to the Committee, observed that though the agreement for the execution of the frescoes was signed in 1851, the room was not ready for them to be commenced until 1858, and ten years was the period it was originally understood their execution would occupy. Part of the delay, however, has arisen from Mr. Herbert's having conscientiously destroyed 400 square feet of painting, valued at

3000*l.*, because it did not fulfil his expectations; at the same time that he was refusing munificent offers of commissions from private gentlemen, in order to devote himself to the work in question. All credit to Mr. Herbert! But does not the fact of his having to destroy so much work (coupled with the ruin of his fresco in the "Poets Hall"), indicate faulty practice of fresco, or a constitutional inaptitude for that necessarily (if it is to be successful) sure and rapid method of work? The Peers are getting tired of waiting for their robing-room. Can Mr. Dyce expect his ill-used Queen to continue her exceptional forbearance much longer in respect to hers, which he has for so many years kept her out of without any of the excuses which may be pleaded on Mr. Herbert's behalf?

In the House of Peers last week, Lord St. Leonard's called attention to the violation by Government of the specific conditions of the will under which the nation has come into possession of Turner's pictures; and to the danger to which, according to the testimony of the late Mr. Braidwood, they are being subjected in being placed in a building into which gas is introduced. The conditions under which Turner left his pictures to the National Gallery were, that a separate room in the Gallery should be provided within ten years after his death; and that until this was found they should remain in his house. Yet no separate room of our National Gallery has been provided, and the pictures have been removed from his house, under an apprehension of fire, to a place different from either of those designated by the artist, and one itself specially liable to the danger apprehended. The nation, he truly affirmed, is under a legal and moral obligation to comply with the conditions of the bequest. Lord Granville stated that several plans were under consideration to carry out the terms of the bequest, and attempted to apologise for the gas. Other speakers contended that on public grounds the wishes of those who made such munificent bequests should be carried out. Lord Ellesmere admitted danger from the gas, but spoke of "enormous" counterbalancing advantages. Now we urge that no advantage can counterbalance the risk of losing the pictures altogether, or the certain damage involved by the exposure of these fragile paintings to the rude ordeal of gas-light. Of this certainty there is little doubt among artists, Mr. Faraday's opinion (who is no artist) notwithstanding. The mere possibility of such damage is objection enough, however, to the experiment.

On Monday last the Civil Service estimates afforded the House of Commons occasion for a good deal of random talk about various matters artistic, to some of which we refer elsewhere. In respect to the Wellington car and the 340*l.* wanted for its removal to the crypt of St. Paul's, Mr. Layard adopted our suggestion, that it should be offered to Mme. Tussaud, and if she would not accept it, be destroyed out of hand. Mr. Cowper, who systematically adopts the cue of his father-in-law, and complacently confronts opposition by improvising wild nonsense—but omits the Palmerstonian seasoning—talked about the car being "naturally looked upon as an object of great interest by numbers of Englishmen." We should like to meet the Englishman face to face who looks upon the Wellington car with interest! Mr. Blackburn well said the want of respect for the memory of the Duke really lay in connecting it with "the absurd car," and moved the omission of the item. In reply to Mr. Roebuck, who asked the meaning of having the car placed under ground, Mr. Cowper confessed it certainly "would be in a place where nobody would see it, except those who desired it," and then wildly added a contradictory assertion that "opinion was divided" as to the car, "some persons maintaining it was a creditable work of art." Who are the persons, unless it be the Prince Consort and Mr. Cole? Lord Palmerston on the Ministerial side, and Lord John Manners for the Opposition, while urging the retention of the vote, both disclaimed being answerable for "the taste" of the amorphous construction in question. On a division the 340*l.* was voted by fifty-two against twenty-six. Last year a similar amount for a shed at Chelsea Hospital to hold the thing was withdrawn, and a promise given by Mr. Cowper that a home should be found for it gratis. So much for Ministerial promises. The public, at all events, gains thus much by last year's opposition, that the car is to be put out of sight, and that we shall hear of it no more in the estimates. In the crypt of St. Paul's it will quietly fall to pieces, and thence quietly some day be made over to the marine store dealer.

#### SCIENCE AND INVENTIONS.

##### CAPTAIN BURTON'S NOTES ON M. DU CHAILLU'S EXPLORATIONS.

ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At the meeting of the Society, held on Tuesday evening, at the rooms of the society, 4, St. Martin's-place, Mr. Crawford, V.P., in the chair, a paper was read by Captain Richard Burton, the celebrated African explorer, headed "Ethnological Notes on M. du Chaillu's Explorations and Adventures in Equatorial Africa." The following were among the more important passages:—

Captain Burton began by referring in complimentary terms to the paper which M. du Chaillu read to the society on the 14th of May, and said that it had been suggested to him by Dr. Hunt that a few remarks upon the subject of the eastern races of the same continent would be not uninteresting, as tending to prove that, throughout the vast breadth of the peninsula, the same language, the same manners and customs, the same religion and tone of thought—briefly, the same ethnic development, prevails.

After remarking on the superiority of the Mpungwe race to those occupying the same latitude on the Eastern coast, and that the trading difficulties referred to by M. du Chaillu as existing in the west, found their counterpart in the east, Captain Burton said, "the injurious 'trust system' extends not only to the semi-Semitic Somal, but also to the coffee trade of Southern Arabia. The tedious hours of chaffering are the same on both coasts, and I believe throughout the interior—time is not money in Africa. M. du Chaillu has known several days to be spent in selling a single ivory. I have seen an expenditure of six weeks. It is pleasant to remark that some of those 'Mpungwe fellows' have worked out the dogma that 'honesty is the best policy,' despite threats of poison and charges of witchcraft. The eastern races have never dreamed it in the moments of their wildest imagination."

"Another trait familiar to me is the following: When Njogoni, a good royal

friend of M. du Chaillu, was, after a fashion which civilised modern Europe seems to have borrowed from savage Africa, voted king, he underwent a peculiar preliminary to investiture. Some spat in his face, others beat him with their fists; some kicked him, others pelted him with abominations; whilst the unfortunates who could not join in this exhilarating exercise assiduously cursed him, his brothers and sisters, his parents, grandparents, and his remotest ancestors. When an especially severe cuff or toeing was applied, the applicant exclaimed, 'You are not our king yet; for a little while we will do what we please with you. By and by we shall have to do your will.' To show the absolute identity of custom in Unyamwezi—the Land of the Moon—I will quote verbatim from the account of my last journey to the Lake Regions of Central Africa (vol. ii. p. 31). 'The chief' (Fundikira of Unyamwezi) 'was travelling towards the coast as a porter in a caravan: when he heard of his father's death, he at once stacked his load and prepared to return home and rule. The rest of the gang, before allowing him to depart, beat him severely, exclaiming partly in jest, partly in earnest, "Ah! now thou art still our comrade, but presently thou wilt torture, slay, fine, and flog us." It may be satisfactory to know that under these trying circumstances—more trying than the 'pilling' of a London club—Njogoni and Fundikira both bore themselves like men and prospective monarchs.

"M. du Chaillu's account of oratory among the Mbusha struck me at once as familiar. He says, 'The speaker delivers himself in short sentences, each containing one of the many hundred memorable facts of the day's journey. All sit round silent and open mouthed, and at intervals the chief men give little grunts of approbation.' Compare this with my account of a Somali speech ('First Footsteps in East Africa,' p. 180)."

Captain Burton here read the extract, which may be referred to by inquirers. He also compared his own with M. du Chaillu's account of the ceremonies of salutation, &c., employed by the negroes.

"With respect to the horrid cannibalism of the Fanos it forms no exception to the rule usually laid down respecting anthropophagy. The so-called unnatural practice is ever most prevalent in those places where, as in New Zealand, animal food is deficient. The damp and depressing atmosphere of equatorial Africa renders the stimulus of flesh diet necessary. On the eastern parts of the continent there are two cannibal tribes, the Wadoe and the Wabembe. The former occupy the same position upon the Barbaric Sinus assigned by Ptolemy (Lib. iv. c. 8) to his anthropophagi. According to their own legend, however, the practice is modern; when weakened by the attacks of their neighbours, the Wakamba, they began to roast and eat slices from the bodies of the fallen, in presence of the foe, who, daring to die but unable to face the idea of becoming food, fled the country. Many of the Wados are tall and well-made negroes; light complexioned, although inhabiting the low and humid coast regions—a proof, if any were wanted, that there is nothing radically unwholesome in their men."

"M. du Chaillu has rightly defined polygamy in Africa as a political rather than a domestic or social institution. A 'judicious culture of the marriage tie' is necessary amongst savages and barbarians, where, unlike Europe, a man's relations and connections are his only friends; besides which, a multitude of wives ministers to man's pride and influence, state and pleasure. As customary amongst polygamists, from Moslem to Mormon, there is a head wife—usually the first married. When the mistress of the house ages, she takes charge of the girl-brides who are placed by her husband under her guardianship. I should attempt in vain to persuade the English woman that there can be peace in a household so constituted. Such, however, is the case. M. du Chaillu distinctly says, 'I have found that the wives rarely disagree among themselves.' The feelings become greatly modified; the alliance becomes one of interest rather than of affection, and the underlying idea, 'the more the merrier,' especially in lands where free service is unknown, seems to annihilate envy and jealousy. Everywhere, moreover, amongst polygamists the husband is strictly forbidden to show preference for a favourite wife; if he do so, he is a bad man; if he act with impartiality, his conduct is approved of. The other point in which the eastern resemble the western tribes of Africa is the paying goods or slaves for the bride, who, as I am told sometimes happens among the highly civilised, is disposed of to the longest rent-roll."

"The gorilla is sufficiently connected with the Ethnological Society to deserve a few words of notice. One book informs us that the first discovery has been claimed for Hanno, the Carthaginian (*Periplus*, ch. 18), and that the earliest word was *λούπαρος*, a term applied by the *ἰερεῖς*, or native interpreters. The learned Klugius has unwisely noted 'sine dubio ea est simiarum species quæ orang-outang vocatur.' M. du Chaillu proposes, unsatisfactorily enough I think, to read 'chimpanzee.' The isolated island-lake described by the old Tyrian is apparently apocryphal; but his account of the anthropoid's ferocity is peculiarly appropriate. I venture to suggest that the word gorilla was a Grecised form after the true classic fashion of an African root; our author calls it in the Mpungwe dialect 'ngina,' and in the Mbusha 'nguya,' which might most naturally have become 'gorilla.'"

Captain Burton then referred to the religion of the natives, and avowed his belief that Fetisism is but the first dawn of a belief in things not seen. In explanation of this, he read extracts from his own account of the *Lake Regions of Central Africa*, and pointed out from the account of M. du Chaillu that the tribes towards the west have, as in all other respects, advanced one step in advance of their eastern brethren by the invention of idols.

"Fetisism is a faith which must be studied by casting off all our preconceived ideas. The Africans, for instance, believe in ghost, but not in spirit; in a present immaterial, but not in a future: we are disposed to expect from them a metempsychosis or transmigration of souls, whereas they have nothing beyond the material metamorphosis of which Ovid sang. Their man-gorilla, for instance, is the French loup-garou, and the man-leopard of Abyssinia is the man-hyena of the Somal. It is intelligible English to say that they have charms for casting out the *devil*; but the truth is they have no devil. Sathanas in Africa is some ghost who has made himself unusually unpopular to the multitude; being very wicked he is naturally much worshipped. When the savages believed M. du Chaillu to be a mbuiri or spirit, they meant that he was a *renanai*, consequently a subject of fear and awe.

"I will now briefly glance at the remaining salient points of ethnic similarity between Eastern and Western Africa. The languages are clearly of the same family; the syntax is one, and in the Mpungwe many of the words are familiar to me. They belong to that great South African group whose special characteristics are euphonious alliteration and the inflection of words by prepositions. The habit of smoking the cannabis is the same. M. du Chaillu omits to enumerate Northern and Southern Africa amongst the places—Abyssinia, Persia, and Hindostan—where he says the plant is indigenous; it grows wild throughout the country, but the people cultivate it because its qualities are thereby improved. The style of dyeing by fixing colour with clay, the pottery worked without a lathe, the loom for weaving employed by men, the iron tobacco pipes, the handless hammer, and the peculiar double-handled bellows, are everywhere the same. I recognise the force of ridicule upon the negro's childlike mind, his hatred to be laughed at, his mild jokes, and his fitful merriment, and his wayward gloom. The habit of tasting food and water before the guests is a general

custom; the fearful prevalence of poisoning accounts for it. The mbundu, or narcotic poison of ordeal, extends wide over the country, and the medical man is everywhere probably a Mithridates. The African's peculiar courage has evidently excited our author's curiosity; he remarks their bravery in the hunt, and their genuine and never-failing cowardice in the fight, and that, having little to lose, they most dread the loss of life. In all my travels I have observed the same; it is only the civilised man that can throw away life as if he could recover it. The medicine man, who is a rain-maker in the arid regions of the south, is a rain-stopper in the uncomfortable wet climates of the centre and the west. The system of 'roondah,' or forbidden meats, has been noticed by Dr. Livingstone and by myself in the tribes through whom we passed. The plague of flies and ants, which some have deemed exaggerated, has been pourtrayed by all of us: the tsetse (*Glossina morsitans*), that worst of pests to the brute creation, appears not to reach the equator in Western Africa. I have heard of, but was unable to identify, the 'ivory eater' alluded to in the explorer's sixteenth chapter. In East Africa the kendo or bell is not the insignia of kingship, but it is extensively used by ivory carriers, the chiefs of the caravan; the waganga, or witch doctors, also wear strings of kiungi, or little bells. The eldest son of a chief lives abroad in many African tribes, because at home he is most likely to kill his father. The rights of monopoly are sacred throughout the negro race, as amongst us the strongest takes and keeps them. The stereotyped answer to all deprecations of witch burning and wizard spearing, 'there may be no magic among you whites; but it is very different among us, because we have known many men who were bewitched and died,' is familiar to Asia as to Africa. The mafuga, or master of ceremonies, is an absurd personage—not only in Africa. 'Early to bed and early to rise' is not supposed to make a man healthy, wealthy, and wise, by tribes that live in a primeval state, and who justly hold labour an evil inferior only to death. I have often heard the Somal palavering long after midnight, and as a rule the savage enjoys his night chat and smoke round the fire the more as he is in the habit of drinking and dozing through the day. In the West African as in the Eastern exaggeration is the characteristic of the mind—it is probably the effect of the wild, rank, gigantic scenery upon the senses, the avenues of all human knowledge. Asiatics and Africans invariably act upon the sometimes sensible precept, 'never do to-day what you can do to-morrow.' The iron working of the Fanos, by means of many successive heatings and hammerings—which, without other tempering, turns out an article very superior to that which is sent from Europe—is precisely similar to the handicraft of the Amazulu and the Somal, who call the best blades of Sheffield 'rotten iron,' because they chip and snap. In Central as in Western Africa the beard is plaited and beaded. I cannot recommend the practice to the philogons of Europe; the Fan mustachios, however, you will observe, are much copied during the present season. The *fortiter in re* is always and everywhere *sise quā non* in Africa. M. du Chaillu is compelled with his fists to pitch into the unworthy sons of King Mbene, who stole his plantains, and when he left Biangano to inform chief and people that if anything were stolen during his absence he would shoot the thief. Even Dr. Livingstone, who travelled as a Christian missionary, he tells us, was obliged to keep his escort in order with his pistols. As our author truly says: 'Civilisation'—police courts and so forth—is a very good thing in its way, but has no business in an African forest, where food is scarce.'

"After saying so much for the West African explorer, who has so unexpectedly and so agreeably appeared amongst us, I may perhaps be permitted to take exception to a single sin of omission in his entertaining work—the want of an exact orthography. For instance, the word Nshiego. If it is to be pronounced Nshigo, it wants no e; if Nshego, the i is *de trop*. The African, as the Asiatic, traveller should be expected to choose his system; it is no matter which, but it is essential that there should be one. That founded by Sir William Jones appears the best, because of the most general applicability; moreover, any corrector for the press could master it. It was preferred by our old Hebraists who translated the Pentateuch and the Prophets; they wrote Jerusalem, not Jeroosalem, or Jerousalem; and its essential value has been proved by the host of modern modifications proposed by savans and missionaries.

"This paper will, I trust, satisfy the most querulous that M. du Chaillu has well and veraciously studied the new and curious races of whom he has treated. For myself, I must be allowed to offer him my best thanks; every page produces upon my mind the effect of the bugle upon the cast charger after a year or two in the cab-shafts of civilisation. And I venture to express a hope that at some future day I may be permitted to appear before the Ethnological Society as an eye-witness of, not merely an analogical testimony to, the truthfulness of the picturesque and varied pages which have caused such a sensation on both shores of the Atlantic."

Mr. P. L. Simmonds, F.S.S., editor of the *Technologist*, and author of "The Commercial Products of the Vegetable Kingdom," "A Dictionary of Trade Products," "The Curiosities of Food," &c., stated that it afforded him great satisfaction to be able to produce some testimony in corroboration of M. du Chaillu's narrative. When M. du Chaillu was conducting his explorations, he (Mr. Simmonds) was receiving from his brother-in-law, who resided on the Gaboon, in Western Africa, letters in which frequent mention of M. du Chaillu and his discoveries were made. Mr. Simmonds then read the two following extracts from letters received from his brother-in-law, Mr. R. B. Walker:

"Brig Coquette, becalmed, Nov. 4, 1858.

MY DEAR PETER,—. . . An enterprising naturalist, with whom I am acquainted, M. Paul du Chaillu (a Frenchman), will shortly be in England, with a collection of rare birds and animals, many discovered by him, as the Koulon-camba, a new species of ape the size of a man; the Ivory-eater, of which I forgot the native name; a new species of pheasant, &c. I will endeavour to get him to call on you. He has travelled where no white man ever penetrated before. It is from him I obtained the birds I sent home to Clara.—Yours affectionately,

R. B. WALKER.

Gaboon, W. Africa, May 3d, 1859.

MY DEAR PETER.—Mr. Paul du Chaillu, the West African Nimrod, will shortly leave the coast for the United States, and thence to London. I shall give him a letter of introduction to you, and have advised him to get you to revise his journal previous to publication. I shall consider it a favour if you will put him in the way of finding the best market for his specimens, as he deserves to be well remunerated for his trouble. I presume he is about the only European who has seen the njena or gorilla in its wild state, and killed it himself. He is also the discoverer of the nkolu-n-kumba, which I mentioned to you before, and possesses the only specimen of it ever seen by a white man; in fact, the coast tribes know nothing of it even by report. As Mr. du C. will, therefore, be a celebrity in a small way, it will be a feather in your cap to be his cicerone and to lionise him.

I may give him a line or two to one or two other people; but I think you are the one most likely to be useful to him. He is a very nice little fellow, and he will amuse you with his description of tribes and people who never yet have been seen by another white man than himself. As you will see him in a few months, I will not forestall him by recording any of his adventures here. He is no boaster; and I, for one, place confidence in all he has told me, and I consider that what he relates may be relied on. &c., &c.—Yours, very sincerely,

R. B. WALKER.

These letters were private letters, written by his brother-in-law at a time when it was never imagined that the veracity of M. du Chaillu would be called in question.

Mr. Consul Hanson, a native African, took objections to Captain Burton's remarks respecting cannibalism. He considered that cannibalism had never been proved, and was inclined to attribute it to the disposition to hoax and

play upon the credulity of travellers, which was so common among native Africans. They did not understand our motives for coming among them, and imagining them likely to be detrimental, had recourse even to this stratagem to frighten our travellers. As for the institution of polygamy, he agreed in thinking that it was political. The wives of the kings were generally relatives of the minor princes, and by this means a large personal connection was obtained and preserved.

M. du Chaillu, in a few words, testified that cannibalism actually existed. The American missionary, Mr. Wilson, who had been quoted by the last speaker, bore witness to the existence of cannibalism.

Mr. Malone, a gentleman connected with the chemical department of the London Institution (and who had been continually interrupting the proceedings by violent exclamations), rose and said that he had an impetuous temper, which he hoped to be able to restrain. He was zealous for truth, and had a painful duty to perform. He would begin by stating that he had not read M. du Chaillu's book, but he had seen extracts from it in the papers, and he believed the whole book to be a fabrication. They had been asked to consider the feelings of M. du Chaillu, but they ought also to consider the feelings of Dr. Gray. Dr. Gray had feelings, and although he (Mr. Malone) was not a friend of Dr. Gray, he knew a person who was so. He would ask M. du Chaillu one question. In one of the extracts he had read, mention was made of a harp, the strings of which were made of the root of a tree. Had he ever seen such a harp?

M. du Chaillu replied, with some warmth, that the presence of ladies restrained him from replying to the insulting tone of the last speaker's remarks. He had seen the harp, and had described what he had seen.

Captain Burton stated that he had seen such harps stretched with vegetable fibres, and especially with those of an aloe plant. The tone was neither very sonorous nor very harmonious.

Mr. Simmonds stated that among the curiosities which he had received from his brother-in-law was a harp of this description.

Mr. Malone continued at some length to argue that the book (which he had not read) was a fabrication. This was not the first time that the public had been taken in by pretended travellers. As for the resemblance between M. du Chaillu's account and that of Captain Burton, instead of seeing in that any reason to believe in the former, he thought it rather a suspicious circumstance. He thought it highly probable that M. du Chaillu and the compilers of his book had got hold of Captain Burton's works and had parodied his account of the inhabitants of one coast, to represent the inhabitants of another. Why did M. du Chaillu need all this defending? His statements ought to be called in question until they were proved to be true. For his part, he was in the habit of doubting everything until it was proved.

Mr. Luke Burke said, that the conduct of the last speaker was unintelligible to him. No one had a right to call the veracity of another in question, except upon the plainest evidence. Those scientific gentlemen who were very sceptical when it suited them to be so, were often very easily taken in when their vigilance was most wanted.

Captain Parker Snow said that he was then on the point of starting for the North Pole, to visit the spot where Franklin died. He knew nothing of the merits of this question, not yet having had time to read M. du Chaillu's book. This was his last night in England, and before he went he would ask those who staid at home to deal kindly with those who go abroad to get knowledge and information. He hoped that if he was spared to come back again and write a book, he would not be treated as an impostor.

After some desultory conversation in which Mr. Malone, in a very excited manner, persisted in joining, and in throwing out imputations and accusations against M. du Chaillu, the Chairman wound up with some warm expressions of thanks to Captain Burton and of admiration for M. du Chaillu, and dissolved the meeting.

Shortly after the meeting was formally dissolved, and whilst the room was still half filled with the audience, who were standing in groups discussing the interesting paper and debate, M. du Chaillu made his way towards Mr. Malone, and, in a state of high excitement, demanded how he had dared to insult him so grossly. Mr. Malone made some reply, to which M. du Chaillu rejoined that he was a coward to insult a man where he could not be replied to, and forthwith spat in his face; adding that, if he were a man, he would know what to do. Mr. Malone, in spite of his former protestations about the heat of his temper, appeared to find no difficulty in restraining himself, for he turned very pale, wiped his face, and called for the protection of the chairman. As the meeting was dissolved, however, nothing could be done; and the company dispersed without any further scandal—all sensible persons lamenting equally that Mr. Malone should have cast such serious imputations on M. du Chaillu upon such insignificant grounds, and that M. du Chaillu should have been so overcome by his temper as to take such a way of redress. In the opinion of many, it was thought that the chairman ought to have stopped the affair at the very beginning, by refusing to allow Mr. Malone to criticise a book which he had not read.

THE KING OF THE GORILLAS.—Yesterday (Friday) M. du Chaillu invited all whom it might concern to examine a splendid specimen of the gorilla, recently arrived—the largest of his collection. The specimen is set up at the rooms of the Geographical Society, No. 15, Whitehall-place.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—June 25; Dr. J. E. Gray, V.P., in the chair. Dr. J. E. Gray read some observations on the mammals obtained by M. du Chaillu in Equatorial Africa, and described by that gentleman as new in the "Proceedings" of the Boston Society of National History. The results arrived at by Dr. Gray were, that but one species out of the fifteen described by M. du Chaillu was really new to science, namely, that named *Cynogale velox*, and that this had been wrongly referred to the genus *Cynogale*, being not a carnivorous animal, but Rodent, allied to the genus *Fiber*, for which Dr. Gray proposed the new generic term *Mythomys*.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—July 1; William Pole, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., Treas. and V.P., in the chair. The Secretary announced that the Fullerian Professor of Physiology was vacant, and that the managers would appoint a Professor on May 12, 1862.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.—The President and Fellows have issued cards of invitation to the annual *soirée* of the College, to be held on Wednesday, the 17th inst.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—The *soirée* of this Society was held on Thursday night (the 4th inst.), at the residence of George Virtue, Esq., the Treasurer, 69, Euston-square, and was numerously attended.

BOTANICAL SOCIETY.—The Midsummer Exhibition of the Society took place in the gardens, Regent's-park, on Wednesday last. The Exhibition included a fine display of stove and greenhouse plants, orchids, Cape heaths, pelargoniums, and other favourite species of plants and flowers. The prizes and medals were awarded, and the attendance was large and fashionable.

## MISCELLANEA.

AT THE CONFERENCE of the Representatives of Institutions connected with the Society of Arts, on the 18th ult., the following resolution was carried unanimously: "That it is advisable to have a great gathering of the members of Mechanics' and other Institutions and their friends, at the Crystal Palace on Tuesday, the 27th of August next, and that the Council of the Society of Arts be requested to assist in facilitating arrangements with the respective railway companies for excursion trains at low fares on the various lines of railway for three or four days." The Council will request the railway companies whose lines are likely to be traversed by the proposed excursion parties, to make such arrangements with the Institutions as may enable them to send large numbers to the intended gathering. Each Institution or union of Institutions must make its own arrangements with the railway companies. The Directors of the Crystal Palace Company have expressed their desire to do all in their power to provide for the enjoyment of the assemblage. Arrangements will be made for cricket matches and other games.

The Crown Prince of Prussia has addressed the following letter to Earl Granville, chairman of her Majesty's Commissioners for the International Exhibition of 1862:

(TRANSLATION.)

Berlin, June 18, 1861.

MY LORD.—I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship that I have undertaken the direction of a commission appointed to represent the interests of Prussian manufacturers at the Universal Exhibition of Art and Industry to be held in London in the spring of next year, and to enter into correspondence with the Commissioners of her Majesty the Queen.

The idea of affording to the nations another opportunity of showing their industrial progress seems to me very happy and opportune, and I consider that there is every cause for gratitude to those who first conceived it, and have taken upon themselves the labour of carrying it into execution. The modifications of tariffs among European nations which have lately been made, or may shortly be expected—modifications most important to trade, and the promotion of which confers the greatest honour upon Great Britain and her enlightened statesmen—will, no doubt, have great influence upon the exchange of goods, and materially add to the range of commerce. Under these circumstances, the Exhibition will assume the character of a great fair, calculated to create new commercial relations and to extend those that exist. Hence, apart from the advantage of instruction, it will afford considerable substantive advantages to those who take part in it, and will doubtless on this account find all men eager to participate. I am convinced that the Prussian manufacturers will appreciate the importance of the undertaking.

I beg to transmit to your Lordship herewith the first document addressed by the Prussian Commission to the Commissioners for the Exhibition; and I avail myself of this opportunity to recommend it and those which will follow it to your favourable consideration and attention.—With especial esteem,

(Signed) FRIEDRICH WILHELM, Kron Prinz von Preussen.

The President and Council of the Fisheries Preservation Association (an association of influential noblemen and gentlemen concerned in the fisheries of the United Kingdom, formed for the purpose of watching, and attempting to influence the course of legislation on the subject), offer for exhibition an interesting collection of models of the different instruments and traps used in the destruction of salmon in our waters. These models are likely to be of great service in elucidating questions

which may arise in the discussion of the various Bills affecting fisheries now before the Houses of Parliament, and Bills which may hereafter appear. They will also be of great service to public writers and others, in enabling them to understand what they write and talk about. More persons talk of stake-nets, bag-nets, crives, and the like, who would be hard put to it to give a correct definition of the terms they make use of. Yesterday (Friday) Lord Saltoun (the President) and the Council invited the editors of certain journals to depute some gentleman on their staff, who had paid attention to the subject, to inspect the models and to receive such explanations of them as might enable them to understand their uses.

The first fatal accident in the Alps this season of which we have heard has just occurred to the daughter of a Prussian lieutenant-general, Mlle. de Wangenheim. It appears that the director of the lunatic establishment of Werneck, in Bavaria, M. Gudden, lately went on a tour in the Noric Alps with his wife, his son, and the lady just mentioned, who resided at Erfurt. They went from Hofgastein to Wildbaden Gastein by the grand route, when Mlle. de Wangenheim and M. Gudden resolved to turn aside and take a footpath which led to the summit of Gamskarh-Kogels, which is 7634 feet high, while the rest of the party continued by the chief road. The two arrived safely at the top of the mountain, admired the various views therefrom, and prepared to return, not by the path which they had followed in their ascent, but descending in a straight line, the foot of the mountain that way appearing so much nearer. Scarcely had they commenced the perilous descent when the lady stumbled, and after sliding a few yards, fell down a chasm 100 feet deep, and was killed on the spot. When M. Gudden arrived at Wildbaden Gastein and made the shocking occurrence known, the people who knew the mountain were only amazed to find that he had escaped.

## OBITUARY.

PATTESON, the Right Hon. Sir John, formerly one of the puisne judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, died on the 28th ult. at his seat, Feniton Court, near Honiton, Devon, in his 71st year. Sir John Patteson was the second son of the Rev. Henry Patteson, of Drinkstone, Suffolk, and was born in 1790, at Coney Weston, Suffolk. He was educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge, where he won the Davies Scholarship. At the close of his University career he entered at the Temple and became a special pleader, also joining the Northern Circuit, where he speedily rose into practice, and so distinguished himself by his soundness as a lawyer, that he was raised to the Bench from the hinder rows of the bar tenanted by stuff-gownsmen. This took place in 1830, and he continued on the judicial bench until February 1852, when his increasing deafness compelled him to retire from public life. On his retirement from the judgeship Sir John Patteson was sworn of the Privy Council, and became an active member of the Judicial Committee. During the later years of his life he retired to Feniton Court, where he lived in dignity and honour, beloved and reverenced by all who knew him. From time to time he would appear in public in his neighbourhood to deliver some lecture upon matters with which his vast and varied experience had rendered him familiar; but when he did so, it was invariably in aid of some deserving institution.

THE  
BOOKSELLERS' RECORD, AND AUTHORS' & PUBLISHERS' REGISTER.

## HISTORIES OF THE PUBLISHING HOUSES.

THE CONCLUDING SECTION of "The House of Charles Knight" will appear in the CRITIC for the 13th of July; to be followed shortly by histories of other Houses.

M. DICKENS'S "Great Expectations," and Mr. Harrison Ainsworth's "Constable of the Tower," are gathered this week from the periodicals, and as three-volume novels are sent to the libraries and the reviews; "My Heart's in the Highlands," and "John Woodburn," a naval novel, also appear. We have a third volume of Dr. Whewell's "Platonic Dialogues—the Republic translated for English readers; and from the Rev. L. Campbell, annotated for the use of students, Plato's beautiful and difficult "Theaetetus." Mr. Keith Johnstone has completed his last excellent "Royal Atlas of Modern Geography," and Mr. Holmes the second volume of his comprehensive System of Surgery. A gossiping "Saunter through the West End" rescues from the oblivion of periodicals some pleasant papers by Leigh Hunt. Mr. Bradley's "Glencreggan; or, a Highland Home in Cantire," appears in season to tempt wavering tourists to that Scottish Land's End. Mr. Trübner reproduces a compact little American dictionary of all except familiar words—"The Vest Pocket Lexicon," by Mr. Jabez Jenkins, for English circulation. Dr. Cumming breaks a rather long period of literary quiet for him with the publication of some "Popular Lectures on 'Essays and Reviews.'" The book comes rather late in the day; extreme and copious discussion on that celebrated volume has worn out public interest; and it may be very wrong, but people now begin to yawn when it is mentioned.

The Tenison Library is now no more. On Monday the manuscripts were sold, realising 1465*l.* The books, it will be remembered, produced 1410*l.* Taking these sums as representing the value of the library, it certainly justifies the Commissioners in ordering the sale.

It was not worth while preserving a library which could be bought for less than 3000*l.*, and into which a student scarcely ever looked from year's end to year's end, in all the dignity and expense of solitary existence. Its treasures are now scattered over the country, but those who possess them will have in general a due sense of their value, and if the British Museum has secured whatever it does not possess in duplicate, every public end is served.

Except newspapers, there is nothing from America of note. These exciting times abolish all taste for literature beyond the latest news from the war. The *New York Herald* expects a new era in literature and art to ensue from the present conflict. If a vigorous national literature and art are dependent on the stern experiences of war, then America, if she is ever to possess such literature and art, must needs have some war. Of any war worth the name, America as yet has had no taste. The contest with England which she every year celebrates in 4th of July orations, was a struggle between the colonies and George III., in which the English people had no heart; and which they saw wretchedly mismanaged without emotion, for the colonists were not without warm sympathy from English liberalism; and the Declaration of Independence was openly rejoiced over by as many Englishmen as Americans. What England could do when in earnest she has proved in the war with France, in Spain, and in the Crimea, and on a hundred Indian fields. Francis Pulsley, certainly an impartial judge, in his American tour with Kossuth, reviewed Washington's campaigns, and found in them no triumphs of generalship. Washington's successes over carelessness and incompetence have in the course of years been magnified by 4th of July orators into triumphs over England in all her strength, until at last the *bunkum* of these orations has infected the whole American character, and led the world to suspect brag in almost everything that an American says, and trick in whatever

he does. If the opening war between North and South evokes some true sacrifice and heroism, not alone literature and art, but American character itself, will profit.

In France, there have been published, in the six months ending the 29th June last, 6160 works of all kinds, including new editions, reprints, pamphlets, pasquinades, and small poetry. During the same period there have been published 1552 musical pieces, and 1613 engravings, lithographs, portraits, landscapes, &c. There had been a notable falling off in the export book-trade in May last, as compared with May 1860. The diminution in weight was 46,700 kilogrammes, representing a value of 9768L. This has been attributed to the civil war in the United States, and to the fact that Russian booksellers had not given their usual Spring orders. According to the *Presse*, the negotiations of the treaty of commerce between France and Prussia, in which the interests of literary property between the two countries are greatly concerned, have reached an advanced stage. M. de Clercq left Paris on the 25th ult. for Berlin, where he would sign the clauses of the treaty. The composers of Paris as a rule are miserably remunerated. It is surprising how they can eke out an existence on 15s. or 16s. a week, notwithstanding the cheapness of cabbage *bouillon*. In 1843 a scale of payment was adopted satisfactory to both employers and the employed. This scale was revised in 1850, but no increase of wage was given. By the 49th Article of the Revised Tariff of 1850 power was given to the "Permanent Arbitral Committee" to take the initiative in a new revision of the scale of payments. This committee has ceased to act; and the composers have just addressed a petition to their eighty-five or eighty-seven employers (the number of master printers in Paris), signed by 2682 persons, praying for a revision of the scale. They say in their petition: "The workman must live in order to work, but, through the inefficiency of their wages, life is not possible." They represent truly enough that the state of things in 1861 is very different to what it was in 1843. Provisions are nearly double in price, and rents more than double. They point out that in other branches of trade the workmen have gained a considerable increase of wages without coalition and without strikes. Their petition concludes by praying for a meeting of the master printers, with the view of appointing a mixed committee of masters and men to take into consideration the present scale of payments, so that it may be altered to meet the exigencies of the time. The petition is well expressed; and there can be no doubt that before long the composers of Paris—a most intelligent body of men—will be able to boast of having had for dinner something more substantial than the cabbage-soup of the *traiteur*.

A want of long standing is now being supplied. We have never had a good collection of French poetry beyond what is to be found in our schoolbooks. The French themselves say that the collections of French poetry hitherto published are intended scarcely for other than schoolboys. It is with pleasure, therefore, that we see the announcement of a new and sterling work, "Les poëtes français recueil des chefs-d'œuvre de la poësie française depuis les origines jusqu'au nos jours." There will be a literary notice of every poet whose works are quoted; and when we read among the names of those who are employed in editing the work those of MM. C. Asselineau, H. Babou, Philoxène Boyer, Théophile Gautier, Jules Janin, and many others eminent in French literature, we make sure that we shall not only have our money's worth, but such a work as we can confidently introduce to the family and fireside. The collection will not be composed of well-known pieces which have done duty as often at schools as "My name is Norval," but will be a repertory, for educated persons, as complete as possible of the *chef-d'œuvre* of French poetry, from the first formation of the language down to the present time. The whole work will be comprised in four volumes (two of which have already appeared), each volume embracing a period in French literature. We shall specify the plan of the publication, believing that we are doing the public a service. The first volume embraces the period from the twelfth to the sixteenth century—from the origin of the French language to the "Renaissance," including the literature of the Middle Ages. Three writers of mark have been employed on this volume. M. L. Moland was charged with the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth centuries; M. A. de Montaignon with fifteenth, and M. d'Héricault with the sixteenth. The second volume embraces the period from Ronsard to Boileau. This period, which starts with the inaugurator of the classical poetry of the Renaissance, and terminates with the "legislator of the modern Parnassus," includes the names of Vauquelin, La Fresnaye, D'Aubigné, Théophile, Saint-Armand, Corneille, Voiture, La Fontaine, and others. The third volume, which it is intended shall appear next month, will embrace the period from Boileau to De Lamartine—that of classical properly so called, from the era of the author of "L'Art poétique" to that of the illustrious poet from whom dates, according to the expression of M. de Sainte-Beuve, the enfranchisement of the modern muse. Besides Voltaire, André Chénier, and other well-known names, this volume will include those of various poets of great merit, unknown hitherto or misunderstood, as Lemierre and Lemercier. The fourth volume, to be published in October, will be confined to the poets of the present day. Each volume will be of from 700 to 800 pages, and may be had separately at about eight shillings the volume. The Paris publisher is M. Gide, but the work may be had in London through Norgate and Williams, Nutt, and other foreign booksellers.

While France is doing her best to produce good books for the mil-

lion, she of course does well in putting down bad books. There have been seized: "Les Petits Livres de la rue de Fleurus," and "Les crimes, délit, scandals, au sein du clergé pendant ces derniers jours." The publishers have been brought before the police tribunal. The publisher of a comedy, entitled "Roman d'un Nuit," has also been proceeded against.

A new edition of "Jacqueline Pascal," by M. V. Cousin, appeared a few days ago on the counter of Didier and Co., and completes the beautiful series of "Etudes sur les femmes illustres du dix-septième siècle," in eight volumes, 8vo. The same publishers have issued an edition of other works by the same illustrious writer, uniform with the above, as the "Etudes sur Pascal," "Fragments et Souvenirs littéraires," "Du vrai, du beau et du bien," &c.

Firmin Didot frères are publishing a new edition of the "Bibliographie universelle des musiciens," by F. J. Fétis, chapel-master to the King of the Belgians. It will be completed in ten volumes, of which two have appeared. We have always found the first edition a useful book of reference. The present edition, which will be augmented by more than one half, will no doubt preserve the just reputation which the original work has acquired.

We notice for sale, at Vaton's, Rue du Bac, Paris, a magnificent copy of the "Heures de la bénie vierge Marie selon l'usage de Rome avec calendrier," a small folio manuscript on vellum, executed towards the end of the fifteenth century. The MS. is composed of 110 leaves, and contains twelve large miniatures, the size of the page, representing subjects drawn from the life of Christ, the life of Mary, and from the Old Testament. There are also twenty small initial miniatures of saints. The volume is in a most perfect state of preservation, and, from all accounts, a book dainty in illuminations.

We have announced to us a third edition of the work entitled "Louis XVII., sa vie, son agonie, sa mort," &c., by M. A. de Beauchesne. We notice it now to add the following obituary notice from a French journal of the present week: "Died, at Zara (?), a certain Joseph Treviran, pretended son of Louis XVI. This new Louis XVII. exhibited on his deathbed a document announcing his birth in 1787, without indication of the names of his sponsors. The local authorities have had a photographic portrait made of the deceased."

The Russian Government has just sent to the library of the Arsenal, at Paris, one of its six copies of the "Collection of Official Documents relative to the Emancipation of the Peasants," destined for the great libraries in Europe. This collection is in 29 vols. 4to. and 8vo., and includes all the labours of the Emancipation Commission and the valuation (*cadastre*) of the landed property of Russia. We believe that the library of the British Museum has not yet been favoured with a copy of this work.

The Book-Fair for Southern Germany, just held at Stuttgart, was attended by the representatives of more than 400 houses engaged in the trade. The settling of accounts passed off very satisfactorily, and the booksellers, before they left Stuttgart, made the necessary arrangements for applying to the different German Governments to enact new laws for regulating the hawking of books and protecting artistic productions against photographic piracies.

Mr. CHAUNCY H. TOWNSEND's poem, "The Three Gates," has attained a second edition—an honour not common to volumes of verse. It will be published this month by Messrs. Chapman and Hall, with a portrait of the author, and some new poems.

MARTHA BROWN, the Heiress, a new tale, by the author of "Dorothy," is announced by Messrs. Parker.

MACMILLAN AND CO. have announced a "Memoir of Count Cavour," by Mr. Edward Dicey, author of "Rome in 1860." Mr. Dicey's long residence and intimacy with many leading men in Italy has afforded unusual means for obtaining information on the private and political life of Count Cavour. This memoir will throw much light on the successive events which occurred in what is called the consolidation of the Italian Kingdom, and in which Cavour played so important a part. Mr. Dicey is now in Turin, completing and verifying his work.

THE CLIMATE OF ENGLAND, its Meteorological Character Explained, and the Changes of Future Years Revealed, by G. Shepherd, is announced by Messrs. Longman and Co.

MR. BUCKLE'S NEXT VOLUME is intended to contrast the civilisation of Germany and the United States. From certain observations in his last volume, Mr. Buckle now appears to have become conscious that it is impossible for him to execute his first vast historical design.

EXONERAVI ANIMAM; or, one Radical Reformer's Way of Thinking; containing a Few Suggestions touching the "Essays and Reviews," as appreciated by Convocation, and the Reformation still required in Vulgar Christianity, by Mr. J. B. Humperley is announced for immediate publication by Mr. Mawrane.

THE FIRST VOLUME of Mr. Dollman's and Mr. Jobbins's "Analysis of Ancient Domestic Architecture, exhibiting the best examples in Great Britain," will be published by Messrs. Atchley and Co., on the 31st inst. The work will be completed in forty monthly parts, forming two volumes, quarto, illustrated with 160 plates.

MESSRS. DAY AND SON have in preparation a "History of the Recent Discoveries at Halicarnassus, Cnidus, and Branchidae," by Mr. C. T. Newton, M.A. The work will contain the results of the expedition sent to Asia Minor by the English Government in October 1856, of which Mr. Newton was director. The edition will be limited to 300 copies, consisting of a folio of nearly 100 plates and a large octavo volume of text.

WE LEARN that the first edition of Miss Cornelia Knight's "Autobiography" (W. H. Allen and Co.) was sold out within a fortnight.

MR. F. L. OLMSSTEAD, those cautious and careful volumes of American travel have won praise wherever read, has revised and reconstructed his narratives. Messrs. S. Low, Son, and Co. will publish them immediately in two volumes, under the title of "The Cotton Kingdom."

THE OXONIAN IN ICELAND; or, Notes of Travel in that Island in the Summer of 1860, over ground not visited by any English Traveller for Fifty Years, with Glances at Icelandic Folk-lore and Sagas, with map and illustrations, by the Rev. Frederick Metcalfe, M.A., will be published by Messrs. Longman and Co. this month.

THE HUMAN FOOT AND THE HUMAN HAND, by Dr. Humphry, will be published immediately by Messrs. Macmillan and Co.

THE REV. ROBERT AINSLIE, of Brighton, has written two volumes of discourses on "Essays and Reviews," which Mr. Manwaring will publish.

A FAMILY HISTORY: a novel, in three volumes, by the author of "The Queen's Pardon," will be issued this month by Messrs. Hurst and Blackett.

MISS MARY C. HUME'S novel, "The Wedding Guests," originally published by Messrs. Parker, is announced in a cheap single volume edition by Mr. F. Pitman.

DR. HORACE BUSHNELL'S work on "The Natural and the Supernatural" has been reprinted, and will be published immediately by the Messrs. Low, Son, and Co.

MR. JOHN GIBBS, the author of "The Old Parish Church," is engaged upon a new novel, the title of which will be "Life."

MR. ROBERT BROWNING has a new poem in hand, which Messrs. Chapman and Hall will publish; this is in addition to a revised edition of his tragedy of "Sordello."

LIFE MELODIES, a volume of poems, not anacreontic, by Mr. Thomas Moore, not the author of "Lalla Rookh," will be published next week by Messrs. E. Moxon and Co.

TWENTY-FOUR VIEWS of the Vegetation of the Coasts and Islands of the Pacific, with Descriptions taken during the Exploring Voyage of the Russian Corvette *Senjaia*, in the years 1827, '28, and '29, by F. H. von Kitzlitz, translated from the German and edited by Berthold Seemann, the plates reproduced in photography, crown 4to. with 24 photographic illustrations, will be published by Messrs. Longman in the course of the month.

THE SIXTH OF MESSRS. MACMILLAN'S "Tracts for Priests and People" will consist of a Dialogue on Doubt, by Mr. J. M. Ludlow, and an article on Morality and Divinity, by the Rev. F. D. Maurice. Both papers have reference to the Bishop of Oxford's recently published opinions.

MYSTERIES; OR, FAITH THE KNOWLEDGE OF GOD, in two volumes, is announced by Mr. Manwaring.

MR. NOBLE'S "After Icebergs with a Painter: a Summer Voyage to Labrador and around Newfoundland," issued some weeks ago in New York, is about to be republished in London by Messrs. S. Low and Son.

MR. CHARLES BONER'S work entitled "Forest Creatures," and the Rev. Leslie Stephen's translation of Baron Von Berlepsch's "Pictures of Life and Nature in the Alps," announced by Messrs. Longman and Co. for the present season, are deferred by them until autumn.

MR. THOMAS LOWE, of Macclesfield, has commenced the publication of a very handy "Annual Directory of the principal Bill-posters in the United Kingdom, with the Names and Sizes of the principal Public Rooms and the leading Newspapers in each town and district. To exhibitors, lecturers, singers, and others, such a directory must prove a godsend in removing the trouble and uncertainty of independent inquiry, and we hope Mr. Lowe may receive sufficient encouragement to continue and perfect its yearly issue.

THE CHARITIES OF LONDON IN 1861; A Report of the Present Condition and Operations of above Five Hundred Charitable and Benevolent Institutions, by Mr. S. Low, jun., will shortly appear.

THE COMPASS, a recently established weekly newspaper, has changed its name to the *Church Reformer*.

Mrs. HARVEY presented to the Queen, at her Majesty's Drawing Room last week, a copy of her "Cruise in the Claymore on the coast of Syria," handsomely bound in carved cedar brought by her from Lebanon.

MY LADY LUDLOW, and other tales, from Mrs. Gaskell's "Round the Sofa," are about to be issued in a cheap edition by Messrs. S. Low and Son.

MR. C. J. STEWART, of King William-street, is about to publish a fac-simile of the celebrated copy of the "Speculum Humanæ Salvacionis," preserved in the British Museum, with a historical and bibliographical introduction by J. B. Berjeau. The work will form one folio volume, with 63 plates. Only 155 copies will be printed.

NEWSPAPERS IN LANCASHIRE.—Lancashire has just had an accession to its newspaper family, in the birth of a second penny paper, at Southport—"a place which, but a few years ago, was little else than a knot of fishermen's huts," but which now numbers more than 10,000 "resident inhabitants," besides an average number of 4000 visitors yearly. The new paper, under the name of the *Southport Independent*, has enlisted in the "Liberal" ranks, and presents forty columns of matter, including advertisements. The newspaper family in Lancashire, which have a long line of ancestors (commencing at Liverpool in the early part of the last century), number together, at the present time, upwards of eighty, being a larger number than exists in any other county in the United Kingdom. Of these more than a third (about thirty) fight under the "Liberal" banner, while in the "Conservative" ranks there are only about a sixth—viz., fourteen.

THERE will likely soon arise a discussion about the postage of newspapers. It will be remembered that Mr. Gladstone proposed to take away the privilege enjoyed by newspapers of being posted and re-posted when bearing the red newspaper stamp and dealing with them simply as printed matter. Owing to the opposition of the press he withdrew his proposal. When newspapers were few and expensive, the privilege of re-posting was largely used; newspapers often made an extensive circuit by post from friend to friend and family to family until well worn and blackened. Now that newspapers are cheap and common this privilege of the red stamp is but little used, and is now scarcely worth contending for. The demand will now be for a halfpenny stamp for newspapers under a certain weight—say three or four ounces. The postage on newspapers in the United States is half a cent., or one farthing per copy for a certain liberal mileage, and one cent. for a long distance. Why should the postage on British newspapers be any higher? The abolition of the penny impressed stamp on newspapers will be urged as attended with loss of time, money, and trouble. There are but two places in England and one in Scotland where the red stamp can now be affixed to news sheets. In England they are London and Manchester, in Scotland, Edinburgh. In Ireland there is only one, the capital. The value of the stamp in England is one penny net, but in Ireland an allowance of 25 per cent. is allowed off the 1d., making it 3d. only, which may be reckoned amongst the wrongs of Ireland. The English paper-maker who supplies any Irish paper cannot do so with English stamps. Newspaper proprietors must send their paper, no matter how far off, to one of these stamp offices; the paper is there unpacked, counted, stamped all by hand, repacked, and returned. What with outlay in capital for stamps, double freight, packing, and loss of time, newspaper owners and news-vendors must soon find it their interest to get rid of the trouble of providing stamped copies. The privilege of re-posting has lost nearly all its value, and the keeping of stamped copies complicates and embarrasses trade to a degree which meets with no adequate compensation.

AMERICA.—MRS. H. B. STOWE does what she can to calm the present American rage against England. She writes to a New York paper inquiring "What have we to complain of in England's official acts? Could we ask anything more than an official declaration of absolute neutrality, a formal withdrawal of the national protection from all subjects who should take sides against us, as privateers or otherwise? Certainly not. Offence has been taken at speaking of the Confederate States as 'belligerents'; but after all they are belligerents—they are for the time being a recognised military force, regularly armed and equipped, and all our national acts at present recognise them as belligerents as much as the words of certain Englishmen. For, be it noticed that the Queen's proclamation, which is the only official national voice, speaks of them very guardedly as 'certain states styling themselves, &c., &c.' What more careful avoidance of national recognition could be than this?"

HON. EDWARD EVERETT, having been paid 20*l.* in advance for a literary address at the commencement of Williams College, Mass., in August, has given the amount to the Massachusetts's soldier's fund.

MR. S. PHILLIPS DAY, of London, has gone to the Southern States as the special correspondent of the *Herald* and *Morning Chronicle*.

THE AMERICAN ARMY has commenced printing its own newspapers. There is now the *Fifth Pennsylvanian*, a soldiers' newspaper, published in Alexandria. It is conducted under the immediate auspices of the Pennsylvanian Fifth Regiment.

MR. RUSSELL, the correspondent of the *Times*, on the 20th June, visited the camp at Cairo with Gen. Prentiss and other gentlemen. He addressed the troops, but took care not to commit himself in his remarks, but complimented them highly on their efficiency in drill. In private conversation, however, he declared that the Southern troops could bear no comparison with those at Cairo in discipline, arms, or general appearance.

### BOOKS WANTED TO PURCHASE.

By Mr. John Gray Bell, Bookseller, Manchester.

Whittaker's History of Manchester, 2 vols. 4to. with the Appendix. Bayley's Memoirs of the Tower, large paper, proof plates, 2 vols. royal 4to.

Bewick's British Birds, 2 vols. large paper. 1797-1804.

Retrospective Review. Nos. 2, 26, 29 to .

Ditto, published by J. R. Smith. No. 2.

By Messrs. Willis and Sotheran, 136, Strand.

Wilkinson's Egyptians, First Series, 3 vols.

Blackwood's Magazine. Nos. 60, 74-79, 81-2.

Retrospective Review. No. 5. Second Series.

Sterne's Works. 1819. Vols. I. and II.

Taylor's (Jeremy) Works. 1822. Vols. I. and II.

### TRADE NEWS.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.—J. Tribe and A. G. Sanden, Basinghall-street, fancy stationers.

JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES WINDING-UP ACT.—General Steam Printing and Publishing Company—call of 3*l.* per share, July 12, at one o'clock, at the Bankrupts' Court.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDEND.—E. Goldschmidt and H. Boas, Nottingham, stationers—first div. of 3*s.* in the pound, Monday, July 1, or three subsequent Mondays, at the office of Mr. Harris, Nottingham.—W. H. Godfrey, Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire, bookseller and stationer—first div. of 3*s. 4d.*, on any Thursday, at Mr. Stansfeld's, Basinghall-street.

CERTIFICATE to be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary on the day of meeting.—July 26, W. M. Beuster, Swansea, Glamorganshire, letter-press printer.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY (before Mr. Commissioner EVANS).—RE LEWIS.—The bankrupt, Lewis Alpha Lewis, of No. 125, Fleet-street, bookseller and auctioneer, applied to pass his examination. The balance-sheet, by Messrs. Harding and Co., ranges from the 31st of December 1859 to the 7th of May last, disclosing this summary:—Dr. : To creditors unsecured, 1534*l.* 7*s. 4d.*; liabilities, per contra, 9568*l.* 4*s. 8d.*; profits, 1949*l.* 19*s. 6d.*; surplus, 31st December 1859, 1103*l.* 8*s. 8d.*; total, 14,252*l.* 0*s. 2d.* Cr. : By debts, considered good, 978*l.* 16*s. 9d.*; doubtful, estimated to produce 1056*l.* 9*s. 9d.*; cash at bankers, 49*s. 7d.*; bills receivable, considered good, 315*l.* 8*s. 5d.*; doubtful, 172*l.* 4*s.*; property estimated to realise, after deductions, 617*l.* 1*s. 4d.*; liabilities, as per contra, 9658*l.* 4*s. 8d.*; domestic and personal expenses, 376*l.* 9*s. 7d.*; trade expenses, 833*l.* 10*s. 11d.*; life assurance, bad debts, and estimated loss on doubtful debts, 185*l.* 5*s. 2d.*; difference in balancing, 4*s.*; total, 14,252*l.* 0*s. 2d.* The principal liability is to Mr. David Marks, print publisher, of Bury-street, St. Mary-axe, 4950*l.*, holding bankrupt's acceptance to his drafts due at various times between May and October in the present year. Bankrupt states he holds a quantity of prints for sale on his account, the value of which he estimates at 150*l.* The bankrupt passed his examination unopposed.

LOW v. STUBBS (Court of Queen's Bench, Guildhall, before Lord Chief Justice COCKBURN and a special jury).—This was an action in which Mr. Low, formerly carrying on business under the style of Low and Co., in Basinghall-street, sued Mr. Stubbs, who was the proprietor of *Stubbs's Trade Protection Circular and Mercantile Gazette*, to recover damages for a libel published in that journal on the 3rd of October, 1860, imputing Mr. Low with being a swindler. It appeared from Mr. Low's examination and cross examination, that he was a foreigner (Hungarian), and prior to 1855 he was a merchant at Liverpool. In 1855 he came to London, and carried on business in Basinghall-street; but he became a bankrupt in 1856, and obtained a second class certificate. Owing to some of Mr. Low's doings subsequent to this, Mr. Stubbs entered a warning against Mr. Low in his circular as a swindler. Under these circumstances, there were only two courses open to Mr. Low—either to retire from business, or to vindicate his character, and he had chosen the latter course. But, before taking any hostile proceedings against the editor, he offered to give him any explanation which he might desire; but he would not hear any explanation. Mr. Low then asked for the name of the writer of the article, but, as this also was refused, he had no alternative but to bring this action. His only object was to vindicate his character, and he would be quite satisfied with a nominal verdict; but if Mr. Stubbs would not consent to this offer, he should ask the jury to give substantial damages for the injury which he had sustained. Lord Chief Justice Cockburn said he had no doubt that Mr. Stubbs had discharged his duty fairly to the public in what he had done. The conduct of those with whom Mr. Low had been mixed up in business was very suspicious; but it was a question whether, after the explanation which had been made, Mr. Stubbs would be justified in persevering with the charge. It was replied that this was almost the first time for many years that any complaint had been made of Mr. Stubbs, who always took care not to insert any

name in his journal without having first received information to justify it. After some pressure Mr. Stubbs at last consented to withdraw his charge, and a verdict was taken for Mr. Low, with 40s. damages, sufficient to carry costs.

RAGS.—The following return has been made on the motion of Mr. Norris to the House of Commons of the names of those countries in Europe which permit of the free export of rags; and of those other countries that prohibit such export, or impose a duty thereon; with the amount per ton of such duty in each case:

COUNTRIES.	Rate of Export Duty.
Russia:	
By ports in the Baltic and White Seas, and by land	6 4 7 per ton.
By ports in the Black Sea and Sea of Azoff	2 1 8 "
	2 9 9 "
Sweden	
Rags, old	3 16 3 per ton.
Cordage, old	1 5 5 "
Denmark	2 6 0 "
Hamburg	Free.
Holland:	
Cotton or linen	8 8 4 per ton.
Cordage, old	2 10 0 "
Belgium	* Prohibited.
France:	
All kinds, except woollen	† 4 17 2 per ton.
Pulp, for paper making	† 4 17 2 "
Old cordages, pitched or not	† 1 9 4 "
Spain	Prohibited.
Portugal	6 2 1 per ton.
Italy	1 12 0 "
Austria	† 7 5 0 "
Zollverein:	
Rags	9 3 0 "
Cordage, old	1 0 4 "
Switzerland	1 12 9 "
Papal States:	
By the Mediterranean	2 17 0 "
By the Adriatic	1 13 0 "
Greece	0 1 0 "
Turkey	8 per cent. ad valorem.

\* The exportation of rags from Belgium to France is permitted by treaty of 1st May 1861, at the rates above specified for France.

† These rates apply only to exports from France to the United Kingdom or to Belgium.

The export to other countries is prohibited.

‡ Rags exported from Hungary, Croatia, Slavonia, and the Military Croatian Slavonian frontier, by the ports of Trieste and Flume, with the permission of the Finance Minister are liable only to half this rate of duty.

MR. NORRIS, on Tuesday, obtained a select Committee to investigate the difficulties which prevent free-trade in rags. The committee consists of Viscount Holmesdale, Mr. Hutt, Mr. Gilpin, Mr. Maguire, Mr. Turner, Mr. Caird, Mr. Du Cane, Mr. Watlington, Mr. Kennard, Mr. Wood, Mr. Dodson, Mr. Buxton, Mr. Tucker Smith, Mr. Dawson, and Mr. Norris: five to form a quorum.

### SALES BY AUCTION.

#### COMING SALES.

By Messrs. S. L. SOTHEBY and J. WILKINSON, at 13, Wellington-street, Strand, on Monday, 8th July, at one o'clock precisely, the select library of Mons. C. J. Delille, comprising modern works in French, Italian, and English literature, together with the copyrights and remaining copies of M. Delille's own works.

By Messrs. PUTTICK and SIMPSON, at 47, Leicester-square, on Wednesday, 10th July, and three following days, at one o'clock each day, a collection of rare books and curious manuscripts and above 300 deeds and charters from the Surrenden Library, formed by Sir Edward Dering in the reign of Charles I.

#### PAST SALES.

By Messrs. S. LEIGH SOTHEBY and J. WILKINSON, on Tuesday, 18th June, and three following days, the library of the late Rev. T. P. White, and some illuminated and historical manuscripts from the library of the Rev. Dr. Neilligan, of Cork, and some books the property of the late Mr. Francis Graves. The proceeds of the four days' sale amounted to 581L 1s. 6d. Amongst the lots sold may be mentioned:

Dibdin (T. F.) *Bibliographical, Antiquarian, and Picturesque Tour in France and Germany*, 3 vols., cuts and plates, a few slightly foxed. Roy. 8vo. 1821. 6L 10s.

Continental Sceneries, by Capt. and Miss Batty, Major Cockburn, Major Light, and E. H. Locker, consisting of those of Italy, Switzerland, France, Germany, Sicily, Spain, the Rhine, Belgium, Hanover, and Saxony; together 8 vols.; plates engraved by Goodall, Wallis, Heath, Finden, Brandard, &c. Early impressions. 1820-29. 5L 7s. 6d.

Britton (J.) *Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain*; 5 vols.; numerous plates by Le Keux, Roffe, &c.; an original copy. 1807-26. 7L 12s. 6d.

Testament (Nouveau) de Jesus Christ, de la traduction des Docteurs de Louvain. Very rare, and an undescribed edition, for which see the previous lots. Paris, 1662. 31L

Virgilii Opera varietate Lectionis et perpetua annotatione illustrata a C. G. Heyne, accedit Indices, editio tertia emendatior et auctior, 4 vols. in 8, frontispiece and numerous beautiful vignettes. Royal 4to. 1793. 6L 10s.

Austyn (Seint) his *Medications and Confessions in Englyshe*. "Here begynnyth a treatise that men callith Richard of seynt Victor," *Carta Redemcionis*, (in English verse)—A Songe of love to owe Lorde Jhu Criste, in verse—Ave Quene of heven (a poem). Christ's address to Sinners, in verse, and other verses (running on as if written in prose). Binding of Hen. VIII., with the Tudor Rose and Royal Arms impressed on the sides. Fol. Sec. xiv. 15L

Walpole (Horace) *Anecdotes of Painting in England*, from notes of George Virtue—Virtue (G.) *Catalogue of Engravers*, with account of his Life and Works by H. Walpole, the first editions, printed at Strawberry Hill, 1762-1772—Anecdotes of Painters, in continuation of Walpole, by Ed. Edwards, 1808. Together 6 vols. in 3. 6L 12s. 6d.

By Messrs. SOTHEBY and WILKINSON, at 13, Wellington-street, Strand, on Monday, 1st July, the manuscripts from the library of Archbishop Tenison. The attendance at the sale was good, and some of the prices obtained fair. Out of the lots sold may be noted the following:

Bacon (Francis), afterwards Lord Verulam and Viscount St. Albans, Lord Chancellor of England. Original Note Book, entitled, *Commentarius Solutus sive Pandecta, sive Ancilla Memoriae*. Habet libros duos 1 *Commentarium transportorum ex Commentario vetere*; 2 *Commentarium novum et currentem*. Lib. 1. sive *Commentarium transportorum consistet ex diario et schedulis*. Entirely in his autograph. Vellum wrapper; 4to. This interesting unpublished manuscript contains entries, from July 25, 1608, to Oct. 28, 1609, of public

and private matters, particulars relating to his estates, the state of his health with his own medical treatment, notices of eminent persons of the period, the conduct to be observed towards the King, &c. &c. 69L

Bible (the Holy), translated by John Wickliffe. Manuscript of the XIVth Century, upon vellum, the commencement of each book richly illuminated in gold and colours. Small folio. This manuscript contains the following books of the Old Testament: 1 Sam., commencing with the 6th verse of chap. xxviii.; 2 Sam.; 1 and 2 Kings; 2 Chron. (the 21st and 22nd chapters omitted, but with an additional chapter 37); Proverbs, ending with the 3rd verse of chapter xix.; Ecclesiastes, commencing with the 7th verse of chap. ii., and ending with the 2nd verse of chap. xii.; Solomon's Song, commencing with the 6th verse of chap. iv., and ending with the 4th verse of chap. viii.; Sapience, or Book of Wisdom, commencing with the 9th verse of chap. i., and ending with the 13th verse of chap. xix.; and Ecclesiasticus, commencing with the 12th verse of chap. i., and ending with the 2nd verse of chap. xvi. 150L

Fortunatus. *Venantii Honorii Clementiani Fortunati, Presbyteri Italici, Versarium et Prosaica Expositiones Orationis Dominicae et Symboli, Libris XI.* Very fine manuscript of the tenth or eleventh Century, upon vellum. Folio. 78L

Higden (Ranulph) Monk of Chester. *Polychronicon*, translated into English by John de Trevisa, at the request of Thomas, Lord of Berkeley, finished April 13, 1387. A manuscript of the fifteenth century, upon vellum, written in double columns, the capital letters and a few borders illuminated in the richest gold and colours, the arms of the Earls of Warwick of the Beauchamp branch emblazoned on the first and thirty-third leaves, with two drawings of the ark; large folio. 189L

Historical Miscellanies from the time of Henry VIII. to Charles II. 30L 10s.

James I. "All the King's short poesies that ar not printed." This title with an index of two pages both at the beginning and end of the volume in the autograph of Charles I. while Prince of Wales. 68L 5s.

Keating (Geoffrey) *Three Shafts of Death*, composed in the year 1631.—*History of Ireland*, by the same author, in the Irish character, with Genealogies and a few marginal notes. 20L

Matthei Westmonasteriensis *Flores Historiarum ab anno 1058 ad annum 1326*. Manuscript of the fourteenth century upon vellum, written in double columns; folio. This manuscript contains the text of Matthew of Westminster, from 1058 to 1307, and the continuation by Adam Murimuth, from 1306 to 1326, after the renunciation of Edward at Kenilworth, when the text is suddenly brought to a close, concluding with a short character of the King, and notice of his death. The volume formerly belonged to Sir James Ware, and Dudley Loftus, and was afterwards in the Clarendon Collection; the other Clarendon manuscript with which it has been collated is now in the Lambeth Library. 63L

*Misale Secundum usum Ecclesiae Sarum*. A very fine manuscript of the fifteenth century, upon vellum, written in double columns, with musical notes, the headings of the various chapters, &c. in red ink, the capital letters illuminated in gold and blue alternately, a few pages ornamented with elegant borders in the richest gold and colours, in excellent preservation, bound in morocco, with joints. Fol. 70L

Parsons (Robert). *Conference about the next Succession to the Crown of England*, in two parts, by R. Doleman (alias Parsons). The author's original manuscript, very neatly and distinctly written, with marginal notes, and a few interlineations and corrections. Fol. A very interesting volume, dedicated to the Earl of Essex, dated from Amsterdam the last of December 1593, and subscribed "Your honors most affectionate R. Doleman." 7L

Prudenti Poeta Liber de Pugna Vitiorum et Virtutum (Heroico Carmine) cum Glossis. Manuscript of the ninth or tenth century, upon vellum, written in long lines, with interlineary and marginal readings, and illustrated with eighty extremely curious and highly-spirited drawings in outline, very minute and expressive, in the finest preservation, bound in russet, with joints, the original hook preserved by which it has formerly been chained to a wall, in a case. Folio. This volume is particularly valuable not only on account of its antiquity, but also for the illustrations it affords of early costume. No printed edition of this poem by Prudentius with woodcuts or engravings is known to exist. Bound up with it is another very valuable manuscript on the eleventh or twelfth century upon vellum. 273L

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